The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

Written at the commencement of the year.

Days and weeks, and months, and years,
Speed you on your restless way;
Dimmed by many rising fears,
Lit by hope's uncertain ray.
Transient meteors, floating on,
Over earth's unclouded sky,
Where the beams of morning dawn,
Where the evening shadows lie;
Still upon your wings ye bear
Changes to full many a heart;
Joy and sorrow, peace and care,
Come with you, with you depart.
O'er your ever onward way
Reels a majesty sublime,
As ye hasten, day by day,
Down the steep decline of time.—
Hope renews her thousand schemes,
With the dawning of the year;
Where shall be her gayest dreams
Ere the "autumn leaves are sear."
Bright they beam upon the eyes—
The enraptur'd eye of youth;—
Ah! how quickly shall they fly
From the piercing glance of truth!
But though hope's gay visions die
And the dreams of fancy fade,
Faith beholds, with gladden'd eye,
Dawning light beyond the shade.
Truth is moving on her way,
Spreading light on many a clime,
Pouring her refulgent ray
Through the dark retreats of crime.
Still triumphant, on she goes,
Ever blessing, ever blest,
From Siberia's billowy snows
To the bright isles of the west.
Hark! her voice is thrilling now,
O'er the hills and through the vales,—
Altars fall, and idols bow,
And the power of error fails.
Still as ages hasten on,
O'er the earth shall spread her light,
Till the resurrection dawn
Chase the shades of moral night.
What though time, departs amain
On the wings of every hour,
Holy Truth shall still maintain
All her glory, all her power.
Stars shall fade and time shall die,
Earth shall find her final tomb;
Truth and humble piety,
Still shall flourish, still shall bloom. ARCOLO.

REFLECTIONS ON THE HEAVENS.

WRITTEN AT NIGHT.

O who can view the grand magnificence
And mighty works by the All-wise, unaw'd
And unamaz'd? who can but cast his eyes
Upon yon deep-bespangled canopy
Of Heaven, and not feel his soul uplifted
From the earth—one rapt in fits astonishment
And pleasing dread! There are in the brief span
Of man's existence here, those pensive hours
Of sadness and gloom, when wearied with
The world—its troubles, tumult and turmoil,
We love to ponder on futurity—
And gazing on yon bright cerulean plain,
Orbed, immense, illimitable waste,
Replete with wonder and with mystery,
We seek to soar, in contemplation's wings,
Beyond the earth's confines, thro' boundless realms
Of space! free unrestrain'd—to mingle with
Those countless sparkling gems that hang resplendent
In the azure sky—to join in calm and
Sweetest harmony, with swift evolving spheres—
To rove at will through ether's wide domain,
And there commune with nature and with God.
To see the moon majestic wheel her mild
And solitary course, from East to west,
In heavenly radiance—to view those vast
Suspended orbs, that ceaseless roll thro' dark
Infinite,—inspires the soul with reverence
And awe; in meditation on these works,
We're led insensibly to think of Him—
The Mighty Framer, Ruler of this world.
Woes he who formed and hung in empty air
Yon golden luminaries of the night,
To form their dazzling splendor on the earth.
Into being called, from out the spacious womb
Of darkness universal and profound,
He mark'd their paths—arranged and stationed them
In their peculiar spheres and bade them shine
Till time should be no more.
Yes, 'tis His arm
That poises and sustains the world—was *whole*;
By Him, alone, have been upheld the heavens
And earth from all eternity.—By Him
The elements shall be rear'd'd within
Their death'd bounds, till the appalling sound
Of the last trump—when this fair world shall be
Reduced to dust—and earth, and sea, and air
Engulph'd in their primeval grave. CARLOS.

FRIENDSHIP.

As when the bud unfolds its leaves
To Sol's invigorating ray,
And opening forth—its fragrance breathes
On winds that waft it far away.

As when the tender infant plant,
Watered by the April shower,
Shoots forth—and twines—and circles round
Each maiden's fair'ide bower;

So in mid-age, when by mutual ties
Two youthful hearts are bound,
Expands, and with affection's cord
Encircles all around. LAVINIUS.

Impromptu to Priscilla—spoken at ten years old.

Lovely Child! in beauty bright,
Long may'st thou, with pure delight,
Sip sweet contentment's fairy bowl—
And peaceful pleasure fill thy soul!
Long may'st thou beauty's sceptre sway,
In radiant health serenely gay!
Blooming in virtue's varied charms,
Long may'st thou bless thy parents' arms!
Long by fit squandering world admired—
By genius' glorious light inspired—
May'st thou reign triumphant still,
And fortune's favours wait thy will.

THE MORALIST.

Sober dissuasions from Drunkenness.

"Every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient a devil."—SHAKESPEARE.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a *drunkard*, for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a *drunkard*, for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a *drunkard*, and you will not be disappointed.

If you wish to repel the endeavors of the whole human race to raise you to character, credit and prosperity, be a *drunkard*, and you will most assuredly triumph.

If you are determined to be poor, be a *drunkard*, and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you would wish to starve your family, be a *drunkard*, for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be spunged on by knaves, be a *drunkard*, and that will make their task easy.

If you wish to be robbed, be a *drunkard*, which will enable the thief to do it with more safety.

If you wish to blunt your senses, be a *drunkard*, and you will soon be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a *drunkard*, and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you wish to incapacitate yourself for rational intercourse, be a *drunkard*, for that will render you wholly unfit for it.

If you wish all your prospects in life to be clouded, be a *drunkard*, and they will soon be dark enough.

If you would destroy your body, be a *drunkard*, as drunkenness is the mother of disease.

If you mean to ruin your soul, be a *drunkard*, that you may be excluded from heaven.

If you are resolved on suicide, be a *drunkard*, that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would expose both your folly and your secrets, be a *drunkard*, and they will run out, while the liquor runs in.

If you are plauged with great bodily strength, be a *drunkard*, and it will soon be subdued, by so powerful an antagonist.

If you would get rid of your money, without knowing how, be a *drunkard*, and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labor, but a workhouse, be a *drunkard*, and you will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all domestic harmony from your house, be a *drunkard*, and discord, with all her evil train will soon enter.

If you would always be under strong suspicion, be a *drunkard*, for little as you think it, all agree that those who steal from themselves and families will rob others.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a *drunkard*, and you will soon have reason to prefer the by-paths to the public streets.

If you like the amusements of a court of conscience, be a *drunkard*, and you may be often gratified.

If you would be a dead weight on the community, and "cumber the ground," be a *drunkard*, for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome, and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a *drunkard*, for the approach of a *drunkard*, is like that of a dunghill.

If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a *drunkard*, and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

FILIAL DUTY.

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exists itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears that give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.—*St. Julian's Letters.*

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

What is wedded happiness made of? Mutual forbearance, tenderness and respect.

Is it dear? It cannot be dear at any price.

Will it break? When it is broken by death, it is rejoined in heaven.

What is beauty? A key to the heart of the beholder, an apology for many follies, and the inducement for many more.

Can I buy it? Not the thing itself, but you may buy the person who has it.

MECHANICS' GOLDEN RULE.

A place for every thing—and every thing in its place.

The only way to keep the body cool is to keep the mind cool. In hot weather, we should forget prejudice and enmity. Doing as we would be done by, we should not worry other people; and we shall then have some right to hope that other people will not worry us.

By continual meditation in the sacred writings; a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness, as a tree thrives and flourishes in a kindly and well-watered soil.

The *Central House of Correction*, at GHENT, is thus described by Dr. GRANVILLE, who remarks that, for a great number of years, the establishment cost the Government, annually, 50,000 florins, but that by the present arrangement this expense is saved:—"The building is in the form of a perfect octagon, in the centre of which is a spacious court, communicating with the different quadrangles of the establishment. Each prisoner sleeps alone in a small cell. There are a certain number of workshops, which are occupied the whole day by the prisoners, except on Sundays and during the hours of recreation. Spinning, weaving, wool carding, shoe and stocking making machinery, and other branches of industry equally useful, are the principal occupations to which all the prisoners are expected to apply themselves daily. To the refractory and the unwilling, solitary confinement in dark cells is assigned, a species of punishment found to have the highest effect. The articles manufactured are for the use of the army, navy, and colonies, and the price, which is fixed, is paid by the Treasury. Of the total sum, Government retains five-tenths in respect to prisoners condemned to what is called correctional punishment; six-tenths in respect to those condemned under martial law; and seven-tenths in regard to those sentenced to the *travaux forces*. The remainder is divided into two equal parts; one of which is allowed to the prisoners weekly for their pocket money; and the other goes to form a fund, which is delivered to the prisoners on their discharge, in order that they may have means to settle themselves once more in the world. Instructions in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as on subjects of religion and morality, are given to the prisoners of both sexes, and rewards are bestowed on the industrious and intelligent. The prisoners guilty of heinous offences are separated from those who have committed misdemeanors, and the women, children, and those advanced in years, have likewise distinct quarters."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Political Balance of the Globe in 1828.

We have received from the author, Professor Balbi, of Paris, a beautiful Tabular and Statistical View of the actual Independent States of the whole earth. It is printed in French, and on a very large sheet.

It contains the population, square surface, income, standing army and navy, religions, languages, capitals and rulers of all these states.

From this it appears that there are more independent civilized states than we are commonly aware of, besides the independent tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, which are hardly noticed by Mr. Balbi. 62 are mentioned in Europe, 22 in Asia, 12 in America, &c. besides the colonies and savage states.

The surface of America is stated at 11 millions of square geographical miles of 60 to a degree, and the population at 38 millions only.

Europe has only 2,793,000 square miles, and yet 228 millions of population.

Asia, in 12 millions of square miles, reckons 390 millions of inhabitants, or ten times as much as America in nearly the same space.

Africa has 60 millions of population in 8,000,000 square miles; and Polynesia, or the Islands of the Ocean, over 20 millions, in about 3 millions of square miles.

The population of the whole globe is estimated at 737 millions, dwelling over about 36 millions of square miles, or about 19 individuals to each mile.

Many curious details may be extracted from this table, and we propose to select a few.—

The largest and most populous states are not the same. The Russian empire is the largest, having about six millions of square miles, nearly one-sixth of the whole globe; but it is only the third in population, being about sixty millions.

The Chinese empire is the first in population, having 170 millions; but only the third in extent, being 4,070,000 square miles: while the British empire is both the second in extent and population, having 142 millions in 4,470,000 square miles. This, of course, includes British Hindostan, the European population being only 23,400,000.

The fourth state in rank for population is France, which has 32,554,000, and the next or fifth is Austria, having 32 millions; but their extent is very inadequate, being only 198,500 square miles for Austria, and 188,000 for France.

The fourth in extent is the Turkish empire, which has 1,078,000 square miles. Both Turkey and Japan are stated to have 25 millions of population, and are thus the next in population.

In Africa, the empire of Morocco has 4,500,000, and is the most populous state, but by no means the largest.

In America, the empire of Brazil is the most extensive, having 2,313,000 square miles; but the population being only 5 millions, it is only the third in rank on that score. The United States hold the first rank in population, and the second in extent, being stated at 11,600,000, and 1,570,000 square miles: while the Mexican States, with 7,500,000 population and 1,242,000 square miles, hold the second rank in population, and the third in extent.

The smallest independent state mentioned by Balbi is the Lordship of Kniphausen, in Germany, which has only 2859 inhabitants in 13 square miles. The next is the Republic of S. Marino, in Italy, for extent of only 17 square miles; but it has 7000 inhabitants: while the Principedom of Monaco, also in Italy, has only 6,500, and but 38 square miles.

The most populous states, in proportion to their extent, are the following:—

Kingdom of Netherlands, nearly 300 inhabitants to the square mile. The German Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, which average still more, or about 500. S. Marino, 412; Tuscany, 205; Cracow, 305.

To reduce these geographical square-miles to the English square-mile of 640 acres one seventh must be added, or deducted for the population, those miles having 746 acres.

The principal confederations mentioned by Balbi, are 1. The Germanic Confederation of kingdoms, states and republics, population 13 millions. 2. The Helvetic Confederation of Cantons, population nearly 2 millions. 3. The Ionian Islands, population 176,000. 4. Confederation of the Seiks in India, population 3,500,000. 5. Beluchi Confederation in Persia, population 2,000,000; and in America, the United States of the North of Mexico and La Plata.*

The largest city in Europe and in the world is stated to be London, population 1,350,000.

The largest of Asia are Pekin, capital of China, population 1,300,000, and Yedo, capital of Japan, population 1,300,000, as Pekin.†

The largest in Africa is Cairo in Egypt, population 260,000.

The largest in America is stated to be Mexico, population 180,000; and the next New-York, population 176,000; but this last probably exceeds Mexico at present. C. S. R.

* Mr. Balbi omits the new Republic of Greece, and also the Republic of Cerneogora or the Montenegrins of Dalmatia, who are a population of 50,000 hardy free mountain Shepherds.

† Japan ought rather to belong to Polynesia than to Asia. It is one of the most populous countries on the Globe, having 25,000,000 in 180,000 miles, or nearly 140 per square mile.

GAMING-HOUSES.

The following interesting narrative is extracted from "Crockford's Life in the West," a work recently published in England, giving an account of the various gambling scenes to be found in London.

Mr. C.—— served in Spain during the whole of the Peninsular war; he held there a station of great trust, which he filled with honour to himself, and advantage to the service. When peace crowned the unparallelled efforts of the British nation, he returned to England with a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, part his own patrimony, and part savings from his pay. He placed it in the Bank of England, and thence derived a genteel independence. In the year 1817, he married an amiable, accomplished, and beautiful woman, with whom he obtained five thousand pounds, which were added to the other sum in the Bank. He immediately took a suitable house, a short distance from London, where they lived for some time in unmingled happiness, blessing each other with mutual kindness and endearments. Under these good auspices, two years quickly rolled away, during which period they had two fine and healthy pledges of their love. Alike in temper, each new day gave fresh proofs that their hopes and joys were made up in one another, till a fatal occurrence vitally blighted their best prospects, and plunged their house of nuptial comforts and bliss into one of sorrow and want. Mr. C—— had the ill fortune to meet, by accident, in Bond-street, an old brother officer, who lured him to one of those houses of robbery, in St. James's-street, 'yclept "hells," when its meritricious excitements infatuated his mind with all their desolating consequences, and he became, at last, in conduct, a completely altered man. The relation of their hapless misfortunes, from this time, will appear with more interest in the language of Mr. C——'s lady, who bore the direct misfortune, by her husband's unpardonable misconduct, with more than Roman fortitude and virtue.

"Henry had visited the gaming-houses more than three months, without my having the slightest notion so dreadful a calamity had befallen us, though I had felt extremely uneasy at his coming home all hours of the night. I had also noticed him thoughtful and unsettled, and that he carried about his person more money than common. At length, I came to the knowledge of the fatal truth. One morning I saw him count upwards of one thousand pounds in notes, put them into his pocket-book, and shortly after leave home. He did not return till four o'clock next morning. I got up at ten, when I found my milliner waiting to crave the payment of a bill of forty-seven pounds as it would assist her. I had not quite so much; I went to get it of Henry, I found him asleep; not liking to wake him, I took out his pocket-book which proved empty. I searched his pockets, and found only three half-pence, and some cards headed R. N. with little holes picked in them, which I have learnt subsequently, were 'gauge at whist' marking cards, on which he had traced the progress of the game. The fact of Henry's gambling instantly flashed on my mind; 'Surely,' I exclaimed, in great agony, 'Henry gambles,' and I sank into a chair overcome with my feelings. The noise awoke him, when seeing that I was pale and much agitated, he inquired what was the matter. I could not muster up courage to hint my suspicions, but I asked 'what he had done with the money he had yesterday;' he replied, with ill-concealed confusion, 'that he had lent it to a friend.' I was now fully convinced. For the first time in my life, a creditor had to leave my door unsatisfied; but, alas! it was only a forerunner of repeated instances of the same kind, and of still deeper degradation. In spite of my tears and entreaties, he continued the horrid pursuit. In a few months he had sold out all our money in the Bank, which soon vanished. About this period, I gave birth to a third child, a boy, which, on account of the dreadful state of mind I had been in, and the many sleepless nights I had passed, was a very weak and sickly babe. Though Henry's fortune was now gone, the vile propensity still clung to him with unabated fury. All the money he could get together, he took, and lost in like manner. Sometimes he won a trifle, but which did more harm than good, for he was sure to go back and lose every penny again; besides these sports of luck, as they are called, only served to still further enthral and deceive his mind. Our difficulties and miseries multiplied. All credit with the tradespeople ceased. From time to time, Henry parted with his gold ornaments, and then disposed of mine. The house-hold plate, furniture, and linen then went; next, by degrees, our wardrobe. We parted with our domestics to one, and I then was forced, in a very delicate state of health, to suckle the last boy myself. Whatever sum he got, he seldom left any at home. He has often gone out with plenty of money, leaving dinner unprovided, and has returned pennyless, bringing in his pockets a few biscuits supplied by the house, *gratis!* where he had lost his money, off which I have often had to make a meal. At last, our resources were completely exhausted, and we had not proper food or clothing. No language can describe the excess of my misery at this time; I was again far gone in the family way, which gave me more than usual pain, and my breasts were ceasing to afford milk to my poor little boy. Who can tell a mother's pangs at so dreadful a circumstance. The food I ought to have taken myself, I frequently put on one side to divide between the children and servant at another meal. I was ashamed to make my condition known to any one; besides, all our friends had forsaken us, but the noble hearted Mr. H——. He was a bosom friend of Henry's, and from the moment of our marriage, to within a short period, had been a constant visitor. He called one day, just after I had sent a small article out to pawn, (to that I was reduced) to buy food, when he was quite shocked at the misery around. Every thing was the reverse of what he had been accustomed to see. He made no inquiry, but seized a pen from the ink-stand near him, and with a trembling hand, wrote a check for fifty pounds; he instantly arose, pressed my hand, left in it the check, and exclaimed with deep emotion, while tears gushed from his eyes, 'Oh Maria! Henry I have long suspected treats you ill,' and he hastily left the house. Unaccustomed as I now was to any kindness from the world, or from Henry, and worn down with grief and anxiety, this act of feeling generosity quite overpowered me, and I burst into a torrent of tears. While in this state Henry came home. He wept too at the goodness of his friend. He hastened to town to get the check cashed, strictly promising to bring the money home to me. He returned quite heart-broken; 'Maria,' he said, 'keep the poor children and servant from my sight! pray don't upbraid me, for I am quite distracted. To save the trouble of going to Coutt's, I changed the check at a gaming-house. I was induced to play,—you can guess the result,—I have not a penny left. When I had lost all, with agonized feelings, I thought of home; I asked the proprietor of the house to lend me five pounds,—even one pound,—to take home, actually stating the condition of my poor family; the wretches refused me; oh, God! I could have torn them to pieces.' This blow was the severest of any. It was enough to wean me from Henry for ever, but I still tenderly loved him; I felt that our miseries sprang from the errors of the head, and not of the heart, for that was kind and gentle. However, this I thought the best time, or never, to make an impression upon him, and to endeavour to shake the propensity that had involved us in such bitter distress. 'Look, Henry,' I said, 'at your two eldest children, once so plump and blooming, are now wan and pinched in, and they, poor things, are crying out with hunger; then look at the dear innocent in my arms, sickly and weak, in consequence of its mother's troubles during its quickening, wanting milk, which my breasts have not. Now cast your eyes upwards and look at me; my cheeks pallid and thin,—then view my bosom, once jutting with infant nurture, is now sterile and withered by want of proper nourishment,—that bosom whose joys, you used to say, were yours, is now a prey to despair and wretchedness; if all this does not move you, see what an altered object you are yourself; look at your portrait hanging at your back, taken when we were happy, and then view yourself in the glass. When you have duly weighed these things, contrast your conduct at the former period with what it has recently been, and you will no longer be at a loss how to attribute the change.' 'For Heaven's sake, Maria,' he replied, 'say no more, I see it all, I will never gamble again.' For some weeks he kept his word, but I found by his irregular and late hours, that he had been induced to visit them again, when, consequently our difficulties increased. In the midst of them, I was compelled to keep my bed, expecting to lay-in every hour. M—— came and paid a visit to my bedside; he was deeply concerned. He took out his purse, and put down upon the counterpane a twenty pound note, as usual, after affectionately pressing my hand, which he bedewed with tears, he abruptly left. Henry, on his arrival slunk away, but when he went, he returned. I had no alternative, he had the note to change,; I could not doubt, considering the state I was in, which required every necessary, but that he would bring back the money,—it went like the rest. Thus it would appear, that the best of men had turned to a brute. When I learnt it, I thought my heart would break; I fainted under weakness and woe, and in that state of insensibility, I was put to bed of a still born child. When I came to a sense of the circumstance, my heart was rent with the keenest anguish. I remained for a long time in great danger; indeed, I must have died under the accumulation of mental and bodily suffering, but for the skill of Dr. S——, and the great kindness of M——, who daily called, and supplied the means to obtain for me every comfort. When Henry saw his dead child, he was stung to the heart. He raved, tore his hair, and, with a voice smothered with inward agony, vowed over the lifeless innocent never to enter a house of play again; and he has kept his word. Through the goodness of M—, he obtained shortly afterwards, a situation under government, and though we do not live in our former affluence, we are in comfortable and easy circumstances. Henry's conduct to me, and to his children, is exemplary in the extreme; he endeavours by every show of kindness and attention, to assuage and efface the sorrows of the past, and my mind is regaining its usual serenity. Henry has acquired his good and robust appearance; the dear children" (on whom she glanced, as they were playing around her, a look of maternal fondness and delight,) "have their plump and ruddy cheeks; and I am fast recovering my health, and am beginning to feel happy again."

It is very rare indeed,, that such an issue as this ever attends visitors to these horrid places, for themselves and families are, plunged into a state of complete and irretrievable destruction. The appearance of the amiable narrator, all the while she was unfolding this tale of woe, was peculiarly interesting and imposing. The dreadful and trying ordeal she had passed through, had given to her voice and features a plaintive melancholy very touching. During the relation of her troubles, (which were yet green upon her mind,) her bosom swelled with rending sighs, and the big tears started from her lids, which, together with her tone and manner, were calculated to make an impression never to be effaced.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE SUICIDE.

It was at the delightful close of one of those serene days in summer when evening twilight softly steals o'er the fair face of nature, and seems to spread a veil so thin as not totally to eclipse her fast fading beauties, nor yet admit of their being easily diminished or discerned; when the mind seems to be impressed with the idea that daylight still lingers, or reluctantly and slowly departs; when all surrounding objects, both living and inanimate, appeared, like my solitary self, to be conscious of the quick approach of night, clad in her sable robes, and attended by her handmaid solitude. It was such an hour as this that I had been, and still continued to indulge in meditations deep as the solitude which I enjoyed, long after twilight had disappeared, when I became suddenly aware of the lateness of the hour, and the distance from my quarters far the night, whose nocturnal shades seemed to have thus taken me by surprise; for no moon now scattered her silver light around, nor could my eyes behold one blessed star that twinkled in the firmament. Shortly after this heaven's celestial light seemed to be totally obscured by black and heavy clouds, which gathered and hung suspended between its brilliancy and the earth, threatening, to all appearance, a sudden and violent thunder-storm. I was now rapidly approaching only the outskirts of the beautiful village of ——, having wandered farther and later than I should have done could I have anticipated a war among the elements which were now set in unexpected commotion. A bright and vivid flash glared around, and others succeeded at quick intervals, before the echoes of the thunder ceased. Instead of a shower, a torrent of rain fell for a few moments, and drenched me through. In this unprotected situation was I hastening with all possible speed, when I perceived, at a few rods distant, a tall and majestic elm in a blaze, having that instant been struck by lightning. The rain, however, fell in such a quantity as soon to extinguish the fire, and it now stood a shattered, blasted tree! So it is with man—"in the midst of life we are in death." The thought glanced upon my mind that thus, at one moment, he may flourish in all the vigor of youth, in all the pride and strength of manhood, and in the next, lay prostrate on the earth from whence he sprang, without one feature of his living self, one semblance of his former majesty! In spite of my alarm and agitation, reflections of a moral and most serious nature, though unconnected and confused, forced themselves upon my mind, and enabled me, with more deliberation than I should have supposed myself master of at the time, to compare the eventful scenes of life with the last awful act of death! but they were of short duration. At the moment that I was about to pass the first house on my way to the village (which, however, was nothing but a deserted hut, and had been the subject of superstitious gossip the very evening before at the village hotel, where I had arrived in the course of that evening,) I beheld that which I could not have seen without the aid of a bright flash of lightning at that instant, and I remained looking in the same direction and waiting, as it were, impatiently for another flash, which was soon repeated, and which enabled me again to see an object, the sight of which—good heavens!—seemed to fix me to the spot in stupid horror and amazement! The door of the house, which stood a few paces from me, was dislodged—the windows, sashes, and even a great part of the house, were demolished and in ruins. The object of my fear and surprise could not have been seen in any other situation than that in which I stood, still gazing with a kind of instinctive curiosity, for I know not what else made me stationary. Every flash that glared without illuminated a part of the interior of the house, and enabled me to see—the recollection of it chills my blood—the ghastly, blood-stained features of a man who laid with his head resting upon some loose, heavy rubbish, clenching with his right hand what appeared, and what I could not mistake to be a pistol! "Self-murder!" I exclaimed, with an involuntary start. The recollection then rushed upon my mind of what I had indistinctly heard, the night before, of some mysterious suicide or murder which had been committed, but which I supposed however, from what I understood, not to be of a late occurrence;—and I paid the less attention to what I did hear, perceiving at the time that the village gossips were mingling real life with fiction, and haunted houses with murder, suicides and crimes. I recollected, too, agitated as I was, of having "laughed in my sleeve" at the credulity which some of them manifested at what, at that time, appeared to be to me the "marvellous" or "wonderments," (as I had ironically styled them,) of the romance of the village. But to return to my story. I started, and being under the influence of terror or fright at what I saw, I rushed from the spot like a maniac, but ashamed of my superstitious fears, which I had often ridiculed in others, I suddenly stopped, and endeavoured, if there was a spark of courage left with me, to bring it into action, so as to enable me, if possible, to ascertain if the wretched man had expired or yet lived, and if in that horrid situation he was weltering in his blood. With that intention I had entered the house, and was groping my way in utter darkness, (the storm having abated and the lightnings ceased,) when I fell upon some rubbish which almost blockaded the passage into the room, and received so severe a contusion upon my left cheek that the blood flowed profusely from the wound, and completely disfigured my face and clothes. Being thus considerably hurt and involved in darkness,—feeling now more sensibly my weakness in the absence of courage and fortitude, I was about to leave the house, when I heard what appeared to be the last expiring groan of a dying man!—Again I left the house, and was about to fly, as it were, to the village for assistance, when I met a man on horseback, accompanied by a wagon with four others, who were about to pass the "haunted house," but with such a rapid speed that I hazarded my life in the act of stopping them on the way, to relate the dreadful circumstance, and implore their assistance to convey the dying man to the village hotel.

They would certainly have avoided me as an apparition, had I not fortunately mentioned my name which they recognized at once as the stranger whom they had seen the night before at the village Hotel, and on whose account "mine host," and his worthy neighbours were much alarmed, knowing from my intended excursion, that I must have been exposed to the late storm without a shelter, unless I had taken a different route than what I contemplated when I left his house. However, I related to my companions very minutely, the cause of my fears and extreme agitation, and was even eloquent in my appeal to their humanity for assistance, in conveying the dying man to the hotel; and to my surprise, overcame some of the superstitious fears of two of the party, respecting "the haunted house." The rest of the party were fortunately no more superstitious than myself, and they were the only remarkable men, on that account, in the town. We soon effected in silence the removal of the lumber at the door, over which I had stumbled in my first attempt to get admission to the room, and lifting the unfortunate *suicide* by the feet and shoulders, placed him in the wagon and made for the village hotel.

Our general impression was that he was dead, yet there was some doubts on the subject—at any rate to *all appearance* he had paid the debt of nature, as far as we could ascertain without *any light on the subject*, for the night was *black* instead of dark, and our examination was not critical in the least. We had now arrived at the hotel, which was in complete confusion, the young man on horseback having first reached there and given the alarm, which had spread like wild-fire through the town, and brought all its inhabitants to the spot. The reports were as various and contradictory as usual in such cases. I heard myself alluded to as "the murderer" by some, and by others as having been "murdered in the haunted house." The whispers of "a man found dead there," and "an apparition actually seen," were most audible. The high sheriff of the county pushed through the crowd with a lanthorn in his hand, exclaiming, (as he laid violent hands upon me) to the assembled multitude, at the same time holding the candle to my face, "ye panic struck chicken hearted race, here is the blood stained villain himself, and might have escaped to the woods, but for me—" in with him—in with the midnight murderer" was answered by a dozen voices in the same breath. They were forcing me into the house, when the Landlord and my fellow passengers of the wagon explained, in a few words, the mistake, which drew from the high sheriff, many acknowledgements of his error, which was cancelled, however, by the sincere apology which he tendered to me for having unavoidably committed the same. I was much excited, as is natural to suppose, after having been thus treated, when conscious of deserving the thanks and gratitude of every friend to humanity, and answered by saying in a tone that corresponded with my feelings "I accept, Sir, your apology, but advise you to learn, for the future, that in many cases "the better part of valor is discretion"—he was silent, and I regretted to observe that I had wounded the feelings of a high Sheriff and of a man who I believed to possess the nicest sensibility. We all however, soon entered the bar-room, which appeared to be in a state of dire confusion; it was crowded to excess. On boards placed in the centre of the room upon a large table, lay the corpse, whose face, hands, and clothes, were entirely disfigured with blood—such a ghastly sight seemed to fill the minds of the spectators with a general feeling of horror, which was exhibited in their dismayed features. The crowd was now set in unexpected commotion, to affect a passage to the table for the Doctor and two Coroners, who had been summoned by order of the high sheriff to come and give their verdict to the world! The doctor with a wet napkin was wiping the clotted blood from off the face of the deceased, whose body was undergoing a slight examination while the physician, sheriff, and coroners were conversing in mysterious whispers together. But what most excited my surprise! my astonishment! was to see the former occasionally smile, and to exert himself at times considerably to *suppress* (at least it seemed so,) a laugh. As I had observed it, however, from almost the first moment that I observed him, I concluded that I was mistaken, and that the broad grin that spread over his whole face was but the natural expression which dame nature had furnished his physiognomy with. While under this impression, things were rapidly approaching to a crisis. The doctor, with the same natural, or rather unnatural smile on his face, but with a serious and imposing air of demeanor (very appropriate for the occasion, though ill according with his looks, which were truly ludicrous) deliberately mounted and stood erect upon the table, having been assisted on either side by a coroner to gain the conspicuous eminence. "Ah!" thought I to myself, "a man may smile—and smile—and" yet be sad. He now interrupted my reflections by first deliberately surveying the assembled multitude, and then pronouncing in a solemn tone of voice (uninterrupted by a single whisper in the room, for all were in a state of suspense and breathless anxiety), that "the unfortunate man who laid prostrate at his feet, a lifeless corpse, was alas, in reality, dead—but that hopes might be entertained for his recovery, since he was only dead—dead drunk! The doctor's phiz retained the same broad grin and his whole body the same position, until the uproar began to subside, when he exhibited to the company, *amid a roar of laughter and the shouts of mirth*, another pistol, similar to that alluded to in the

ormer part of the story—it was found in the suicide's coat pocket and proved to be a long, slim *black junk bottle, contents emptied*. There were two deep gashes upon his face and forehead, occasioned by his stumbling over the same rubbish upon which my unlucky self had fallen. As the exhibition was about to close (that is, of the empty bottle), and I perceived that I was beginning to attract particular notice, as the magnet does steel, I darted out of the bar-room and retired, much fatigued, to my chamber; but alas, not to sleep! I did not sleep—but thought the live long night. I gnashed my teeth with chagrin and mortification, and left the village hotel long before daylight the next morning.

TREMONT.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The measures lately adopted, in Boston, for the establishment of an Asylum for the Blind, have drawn from a correspondent of the Boston Courier, an interesting description of a similar institution in London, visited by the writer about four years ago. After noticing the form of the edifice, of which his recollections are not precise, he proceeds:—The males and females occupy separate parts of the building, the lower story being used for working, and the second story for sleeping. There were also rooms for cooking, eating, &c. There is a considerable plat of ground connected with the Asylum, which is divided between the males and females, laid out in wide gravelled walks, the borders of which are planted with shrubbery, and nothing appears about the grounds that might be a stumbling-block to the scholars. Certain hours of the day are allowed for recreation. I have stood for half an hour observing the movements of the blind. Their common practice is to walk five or six abreast, with locked arms, and a spectator would be almost inclined to say that they must see a little, on observing the regularity of their movements. Just as many times as they paced the ground I observed they invariably wheeled at the same spot—had they advanced two feet further, they would have come in contact with the fence. The only irregularity I noticed was, that when the platoons were passing each other, each would involuntarily incline to the right, although there was abundant room between them. But what pleased me exceedingly was, the apparent good humour which prevailed among them—talking to each other, joking and laughing aloud, and apparently enjoying themselves in the highest degree. Now, Mr. Editor, recreation being over, for the bell has told that the hour is up, I must take you into the workshops. How *can* I describe them? You are aware that all the labourers are blind, and yet they are all busy at their various employments, with almost the same regularity as those who can see. At this moment a nobleman, one of the patrons of the Asylum, stepped in, and a blind boy measured him for a pair of shoes, and promised to have them finished at a given time. He was standing up at work, at a bench of peculiar construction, which I took a minute of, and he appeared to work with great ease, and suffered no pain from his employment in consequence of standing at his labour. Others were engaged in making baskets of all kinds, brushes of all kinds, carriages for children, door-mats, bed cord, &c. &c. I stood by, noticing them closely at their various employments. "Stop, hold," said one to a group who were twisting cord—"you have got entangled, I am certain of it—let me put you right." "James hand me that hammer," said another, and pointed to the very spot where it was lying. In the female department, all were busily engaged, and apparently as happy as mortals could be—one whispered to another who sat near her some little story she had heard, and they both laughed aloud at the circumstance. "Ah," said another, in feeling on the floor for her scissors, "Little scissors, you think you are hid, but I'll find you." Many were engaged in sewings of various kinds, others making pincushions, fancy boxes, reticules, &c. The overseer showed me an extraordinary performance of one of the girls. She had cut out of a large sheet of white paper a representation of a gentleman's mansion, with the out-buildings, walks, &c. &c., all parts bearing as nice proportions as if it had been executed by a person of the finest taste, who had always had the faculty of seeing, and been familiar with the appearance of what she was representing. On laying this sheet upon a black ground, the work appeared not less surprising than beautiful. At one end of the Asylum, adjoining the street, there is a store containing the various articles made by the blind, and all of them as well made as though they had come from the hands of persons who could see. This is a public store and is patronized by the friends of the institution.—I was surprised to learn from the superintendent how soon many of the blind learned their trades, as well as the number of those who had left the institution, and were earning their living and maintaining themselves and families by their trades in the city of London. Besides their labor, they are instructed in music. At Liverpool, for there is an Asylum there also, I had twice the pleasure of hearing them sing together in Church, and I never was more gratified in my life.

A Paris paper, the *Journal des Debats*, gives an extract from the report of a committee appointed to examine the facts and results of M. Caille's late successful expedition to Timbuctoo; an attempt in which so many adventurers have fallen victims to the African climate, or the suspicions of the natives. The article has been translated for the New York American.—"The journey of M. Caille is, very advantageously for the accuracy and confirmation of geographical knowledge, connected with those of Watt and Winterbottom to *Timbo*, in 1794—of Major Laing in the Kuraiako and Soulemana country in 1812—of M. Mollein, in Fonta Dhallon, in 1818—of Mungo Park, in 1795 and 1805—of Dochard, to Yamina and Bamakou, in 1819; and finally with the routes of the caravans from Timbuctoo to Tafilet. No doubt can any longer exist as to the elevated position of the sources of the Bafing, the principal tributary of the Senegal.—On the 19th April, 1827, leaving Kakondy—the tomb of Majors Peddie and Campbell—M. Caille crossed that river at Bafila. He also crossed the great river of Dhiolibe. Thence he proceeded to and lived at Kankan, a large city in the country of the same name, which is enriched by the neighbouring gold mines of Bourre. He then went about 200 miles east—and beyond Soulemana—till he came to the village of Time, where he was detained five months by sickness. From Time he took a new direction north, with the intention of falling in again with the Dhiolibe. He set out on the 9th January, and after seeing and passing through more than one hundred villages, and taking some approximate information of the position of Sego, he met the river at Galia, on the 19th March, coming from the west; and he crossed a branch of it, in order to reach Jenne. All this is new ground, as is the route from the environs of Timbo to Time. The third part of the journey was on the great river on which he embarked on the 23d March, after a residence of thirteen days at Jenne. It was the dry season. In some places the river was a mile wide; in others much narrower. Its depth and current were variable. In the course of his route he noted and described its tributaries and islands—Lake Debo (the same called, but wrongly placed, Dibble, on the maps) and he gives accurate, as well as new information, of the whole course of the river. At length he reached Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, on the 19th April, and entered the city the next day. The 4th of May he set out for El-Arawan, which he reached in six days; and in eight days more, the wells of Telgino. All the wells of soft, or brackish water; and all the stations are carefully noted down by M. Caille, in the passage of the great desert. The scorching east winds which prevailed at that season, enhanced the difficulties and privations of his painful journey. Leaving El-Arawan on the 19th May, it was not till the 29th June, he reached El-Hated, where the caravan separated into several parties; and on the 23d July he arrived at Tafilet. He halted at length on the 12th August, on the very spot where in the 14th century, Ben Batouta threw away his traveller's staff—in the city of Fez—thence with a guide he reached the sea, and on the 17th September, arrived at Tangiers, where he was received and cherished and protected, by the French Consul, from the danger which still would have beset him, if his disguise had been suspected. The success of M. Caille is the more meritorious, as having been achieved entirely with his own unaided means; and he has done every thing, and more than could have been anticipated with such resources. M. Caille penetrated to Timbuctoo, setting out from Senegambia. He made many new and valuable remarks upon the country of Foote Dhiallou, upon the region to the east, and upon a part of the course of the Dhiolibe. He sailed that river for more than a month, obtained information as to the gold mines of Bourre, and made many valuable researches. The discovery of these countries, and the description of the regions of Baleya, Kankan, and Wassaloo, are an important acquisition to Geography. M. Caille has also collected a vocabulary of the Mandingo tongue, and another of the Kissour—both of which are spoken in common with the Moorish at Timbuctoo—and has noted all that concerns the customs, ceremonies, productions and commerce of these different countries.

Evening Post.

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Mr. Printer—The insertion of the following Problem may perhaps be amusing to some of your arithmetical and algebraic readers. R.

A B & C together sell 300 yards of cloth for 900 dollars; each of them sells for 300 dollars; B sells one dollar per yard higher than A, and C one dollar per yard higher than B. How many yards did each sell?

A solution of this Problem is required without the aid of algebraic approximation.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 on Thursday morning, eleven of the convicts imprisoned in the Penitentiary, in Walnut street, escaped through one of the windows of the second story on Walnut street. Being confined in a room with upwards of twenty others, they first, with small saws which they had made and concealed for the purpose, cut through the bolt of the lock that fastened their door. They then sawed through the bars of the window, and managed to descend without disabling themselves. Their escape was discovered soon after, but not in time for pursuit.

Their names are John Carey Smith, alias Jock Smith—Thomas Furnegan—Daniel McAlpin—Michael Wimer—Stacy Scoggy, alias William Newell—Henry Thompson—Thomas McCumber, alias Johnson—Alexander Boyer—Charles Smith, alias George Dubin, alias George Nooney—Thomas Davis, alias John Young, and David Kendrick. —They are all white men. Jack Smith is described as a Scotsman, about 50 years old, five feet ten inches in height, pock-marked, with hazel eyes and a large person; a carpenter by trade. He was a notorious burglar, frequently convicted, and in prison under sentence for life. In escaping, he dropped a bag containing saws, dubs, and other implements of burglary. A reward of 40 dollars has been offered for his apprehension, and 20 for each of his companions. Kendrick is believed to have injured himself in descending from the window.—*Daily Chronicle.*

THE NEXT CABINET.—We learn from satisfactory authority, that the President elect contemplates calling to his councils the following distinguished citizens, viz:

Secretary of State—Martin Van Buren, of New-York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary at War—John M'Lean, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—John Branch, of North Carolina.

Attorney General—John M'Pherson Berrien, of Georgia.

Post Master General—John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.

In an article headed *gaming hells*, an Albany paper gives a shocking picture of the habits of a portion—a very small one, we must believe—of that community.

"Our city is infested with these places of villany and vice. It is not alone the lower orders or the poorer classes of society that visit them. We know of at least one house where men, of whom the public have a "rich opinion," nightly, and even daily, "unlace their reputation" by indulging to ruinous excess in the allurements of play. There are some *old heads* that have their *steel pigeons* on the continual look out for *gudgeons*, who are enticed into the sink, where the *flats* are *gammoned* by the *knowing ones*. But, "St. Giles' Greek" aside, and to speak in plain English—there are men of property, fathers and even grandfathers, who disgrace themselves and their families, by the most shameful imposition on respectable and deluded young men, who are defrauded of their money, (and induced perhaps to get more dishonestly) by these carmorants. We consider it our duty to say thus much now, and if the practices are continued, shall deem it obligatory to say more, and say it more plainly hereafter."

The improvements made at Baltimore in the construction of rail-way cars, are exceedingly promising. A Mr. Knight has invented a carriage by which "a load weighing 1200 lbs. was drawn backwards and forwards, on a level railway with perfect ease by a single thread of sewing cotton. A second experiment was then made in the following manner: ten fifty-sixes were placed in the car, seven gentlemen being placed in it, whose united weight was estimated at 1000 lbs., which, together with that of the car, 200 lbs., made a total of 1760 lbs.; a half pound weight was then placed at the end of the thread, suspended over the pulley, when, to the surprise of all present, the car moved off, unaided by any other power, and passed to the end of the rail with the utmost facility.

ECCENTRIC BENEVOLENCE

A young gentleman has taught school for three winters past, in different towns of Rhode-Island without compensation, paying for his board, and often furnishing books for the scholars. His name and place of residence are unknown; he is called "Mr. A. B." and the "Master." He advertises in the autumn, and offers himself to a certain town, and directs where letters will reach him. He has named Brattleborough Vt. at one time, and Amherst, N. H. at another. He has just offered his services again for the ensuing winter, and letters may be sent to New Ipswich, N. H. In one instance when he closed his school, he left $16 to hire a young lady for a summer school.—*Recorder.*

We have to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident which happened yesterday on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The coroner, Lambert Thomas, Esq. was called to the tenth section of the Road, for the purpose of holding an inquest over the bodies of Patrick Hackett, Edward McGreary, Thomas Hughes, and Daniel Ragan, all natives of Ireland and laborers on that section of the road. It appears that these unfortunate men were at work under a bank of earth, when it suddenly fell in, and crushed them to death. The body of the first named was dreadfully mangled, and it is believed that not a bone was left unbroken; the scull of the second was fractured; the third was suffocated by the earth; and the neck and both thighs of the fourth were broken. The verdict of the jury was in conformity of these facts. Two other laborers were at work at the same spot, one of whom had both of his legs broken, and the other escaped with slight injury.—*Baltimore American.*

Mrs. Eunice Nickerson, wife of Capt. David Nickerson, of Brewster, Mass. came to her death under the following horrible circumstances.—She was reading alone by the fire, the other members of the family having retired, when her clothes took fire supposed from the lamp. As soon as she discovered it, she ran to the back kitchen for water; but found it frozen hard in the pail; she then ran out doors and rolled herself in the snow, at the same time screaming for assistance. Her cries of distress reached the ears of Mr. Smith, a neighbour, who got up, dressed, procured a lantern, and went in pursuit of the object, supposing it to be some one who had been hurt by a fall. He found Mrs. N. a few yards from his house, nearly exhausted, and holding herself up by the fence, burnt in a most shocking manner, her cloths consumed and so much burnt that the skin and nails were left on the fence by which she was supported. Mr. S. took her to his house, when, after extreme suffering for twenty-four hours, she died.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday night, the 18th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Harris, of Pike township, Perry county, Ohio, took fire in the absence of himself and wife. Five children were asleep in the house at the time;—the eldest of them, a boy about twelve years of age, awoke and discovered the house in flames and the roof falling in; he immediately carried out three of the youngest children, and hastened in for the fourth, but was prevented from accomplishing his noble purpose by a fragment of the roof falling on him, and was barely able to crawl out, so dreadfully burnt that he died in two hours afterwards. He retained his senses to the last, and expressed his willingness to die, but regretted that he had not been able to save his little brother! The distracted parents arrived in time to witness the last moments of their heroic son. They are said to be poor. We hope the citizens of that neighbourhood will erect a monument to the memory of the youthful hero.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The price of grain has fluctuated, in our market for some time; but the entire result has been a gradual advance in each month. For the last ten days, seven dollars per barrel has been about the average price in the Cincinnati market. From the best information I have been enabled to obtain, there is good reason to believe, that but a scanty supply of the wheat is now in all the country watered by the Ohio, above Cincinnati. This proceeds in part from poor crops in the last harvest and in part from a gradual reduction of the preceeding years. Prices had been so low, and sales of wheat so dull, the farmer had ceased to devote much attention to its cultivation. Last year the crop was not only very light, in many places, but in most parts a less quantity of ground was sown than usual. The present advanced price does not originate in a foreign demand, more than in a deficiency at home. Its continuance cannot depend upon a foreign market to the extent that many suppose.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Westchester N. Y. Herald.

We learn from the Sentinel of Saturday last, the particulars of a distressing accident which occurred last week, a few miles from Peekskill. It appears that a number of men had collected at Annsville, for the purpose of having a chopping frolic; and while engaged in that laborious employment, one of the party felled a large black oak tree on the side of a hill, the butt of which in falling rested on a rock about ten feet from the earth, while its descent was arrested by a sapling upon which it had lodged. Another of the party, Mr. N. Phillips, upon seeing this approached the sapling for the purpose of cutting it down, and had succeeded in doing so, when, before he could escape, he was struck by the falling tree in its sudden precipitation over the shoulders and neck, breaking his neck in two places, and terminating his existence almost immediately.

AUCTION DUTIES.

Amount paid into the State Treasury, by certain Auctioneers of Boston, for the semi-annual term, ending November 30th, 1828:

Whitwell, Bond & Co.	$3876 14
Coolidge, Poor & Head,	4183 60
Thomas K. Jones & Co.	1431 67
Joseph L. Cunningham,	1004 10
Warren, Barry & Park,	642 27
Ferdinand E. White,	412 07
Stephen Brown,	370 08
Nestor Houghton,	348 29
George G. Channing,	298 77
C. C. Brennan,	190 33
Samuel Kreith,	153 10
George L. Dublois,	133 08
Daniel Henry,	129 50
C. D. Coolidge,	117 55
Jabez Hatch, Jr.	110 10
Baker & Alexander,	92 93
Edward F. Hall,	83 67
George P. Thomas,	56 00
L. P. Grosvenor,	19 54
John A. Bacon,	12 65
James Bourgum,	3 38
H. C. Peabody,	1 57
	$15,622 79

From the Trenton Federalist, Feb. 21.

The Legislature.—It is quite probable the session will close on the 24th. During the past week much business has been dispatched. The most important bills which have engaged the attention of the Legislature the present sitting have passed all the ides of the Assembly.—The Rail-Road and Morris Canal Loan negatived—the School bill and Delaware and Raritan Canal are before Council—uncertain what will be their fate—the bill to authorize arrangements with Pennsylvania for the use of the waters of the Delaware, has passed both houses. The following is a summary of the proceedings last week.

The petitioners for a new county from parts of Hunterdon, Burlington, Somerset, and Middlesex, have leave granted to present a bill on the 2d Tuesday of the next session of the Legislature.

The Treasurer of the state reports that it will be necessary to raise 40,000 dollars for the next year.

The bill to establish a bank at Middletown Point, Monmouth county, rejected week before last, has been revived, passed the Assembly, and rejected in Council.

The bill to prevent frauds of incorporated companies has passed both houses.

The applications for an act to prohibit the circulation of bank notes under $5 have been rejected by the House of Assembly.

The Delaware and Raritan canal bill has passed the Assembly 22 to 20.

The bill to effect an arrangement with Pennsylvania for the use of the waters of the Delaware, and that for the punishment of crimes, (condensing the various acts upon this subject,) have passed both houses.

The bill to form a new county to be called Atlantic, from parts of Burlington and Monmouth, is postponed to next session. That to repeal the act establishing the township of Centreville in Salem county, and the bill to restore the navigation of Woodbury creek has passed both houses.

On the 9th inst. Mahlon Dickerson, Esq. resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States for the remainder of his present term of service, and presented the credentials of his appointment to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Bateman, which were accepted and the usual oath administered.

On the 20th inst. we had the heaviest fall of snow experienced in this part of the country for the last ten years—it is much drifted by the high wind which followed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Dudley presented the memorial of Van Cortland and others, surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying that the act passed at the last session of Congress for their relief may be so amended, as to entitle each officer to the monthly pay attached to his rank at the close of the war.

Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to the bill from the house referred to them, "providing for an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas," striking out the whole of that bill, and providing for the employment of one of our public vessels in the examination of such Coasts, Islands, Harbours, Shoals, and Reefs, in those Seas, as may be in and near the usual tracks of our commerce, and for the appointment of two scientific persons and two assistants to be employed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in making the necessary observations, examinations and surveys connected with this subject.

Three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the hour devoted to the morning business was nearly consumed in the presentation of petitions and reports.

The special order of the day, being the report of the Committee on the Library, on the subject of re-printing the documents of the first thirteenth Congress was then taken up, and Mr. Wickliffe had commenced some remarks in opposition to the report, when the expiration of the hour rendered it necessary for him to suspend his argument.

The various appropriation bills which had been ordered for a third reading, were then read the third time and passed.

The House then took up the bills acted on in Committee on Saturday, and passed them to a third reading.

In the bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, Mr. Storrs made some observations on the amendment he had offered concerning the ratio of representation, and a brief discussion took place concerning it, but the amendment was finally cut off by a successful motion for the previous question, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house on motion of Mr. Everett, then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, in which an amendment was adopted, appropriating 500 dollars for repairs of the President's House.

Some propositions by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out some of the clauses were rejected.

Mr. Mercer moved an amendment on the subject of an alteration in the House of Representatives, raising the floor, throwing a glass ceiling over the House, &c. to which Mr. Bartlet moved an amendment, striking out the greater part of Mr. Mercer's proposition, and substituting a proposition to remove the desks, &c.

Mr. Hamilton then suggested a proposition to appropriate — cents for the purchase of two sand glasses to be used by the Speaker in regulating the speeches of members!!

Before any decision was made upon the amendments, the House took a recess, according to order from 3 to 5 o'clock.

At the Evening Session, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the bill for the relief of surviving widows of certain officers and privates of the army of the revolution: the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers; and the bill to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.—A motion was then made to take up the bill concerning the government, &c. of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, but the motion was lost, and the Committee rose and reported the bills. The two first bills acted on in Committee were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, and then the House adjourned.

SELECTIONS FROM

LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

Every thing relating to the author of Waverley is interesting. A gentleman who recently visited him, asked him which of his poems was his favourite. "The Lady of the Lake is decidedly so," replied Sir Walter; "and it is the one about whose success I felt the most doubtful. It was prepared in three weeks!" It is a singular instance of careful correctness, united with great powers of imagination, that Sir Walter, being fearful he had represented Fitz James as having travelled farther in a certain space of time than he could have travelled, actually went over the whole distance himself!

The following account of an auction sale in Paris, is taken from a late German Paper:—

Mlle. Sontag sold at public auction part of the presents which she had received in Paris and London in the course of the two last years. They consisted of—1700 heavy gilt china cups and saucers, 31 silver coffee sets, 28 china sets, 7 ladies' watches with diamonds, 31 do. without diamonds, 2200 dozen gloves, 24,000 ells linen cambric, 1180 baskets of champagne, 540 small gold ornaments, consisting of rings, bracelets, &c. 77 of her own likenesses, and two reams of paper, filled with poetry in praise of her. The proceeds of the whole amounted to 300,000 francs.

The loss of the Russians in the late campaign against the Turks, is estimated at 50,000 men.

A Rival for the Dog Billy.—Mr. James Morton, farmer, Calderhead, took in last week a stack of barley, and as it was anticipated that vermin had been harbouring about the yard, a large dog of the bull species, known as a good killer, was stationed to aid in the work of destruction. After removing the *attic* sheaves (in which mice always take refuge when rats are in the same stack,) the workmen cautiously proceeded to uncover the *cellar-like* lodgments, where the smuggler rattens had for a considerable time made free with the barley, when out jumped the large fat rogues, one, two, three, to the number of thirty-one; but the dog was quick as electricity, and his keen jaws laid hold of the whole number, with one exception, almost ere they touched the ground. It is very singular that the ferocious animal actually swallowed *sixteen* of his prey, which were seen sprawling and squeaking down his gullet! The remaining fourteen were left as trophies upon the field.—*Scotsman.*

The quantity of rats with which the neighbourhood of Bury is infested has become a very serious evil. The fields and hedge-rows swarm with these noxious vermin, and their ravages in the new-sown wheat and the turnips have been very considerable. Upon one farm, near Bury, not less than *two thousand* have been killed, and upon another eight hundred since Michaelmas. It is the common practice of farmers to offer a bounty of two-pence each on the *tails* of rats, to all who may choose to bring them; and at this rate a number of persons have found ample employment. In consequence of the dryness of the autumn, the vermin have not yet taken shelter in the barns; but when they do, the mischief they will occasion, unless materially reduced in number, must be immense. One cause of this plague, for such it may be termed, has been the wet summer, always favourable to the multiplication of the species, but a still greater cause is the destruction of stoats, weasels, polecats, and other animals naturally preying on the rat, for the purpose of preserving game, which thus becomes doubly injurious to the produce of agriculture.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Unexpected Good Fortune.—A few days ago, a poor weaver in Manchester, named David Lindsay, fell heir to an estate of about £300,000 by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cupar Fife, in Scotland. When the letter arrived, announcing this windfall to David, and enclosing £150 to defray the expenses of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast of butterless bread and sugarless coffee. The demand of the postman, "4s. 9d." completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbour, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "what the D—l can I do wi' a' this siller?" He has, however, set out on his journey to the North.

The Paragon of Jokes.—"Pray," said Lutterell to Sam Rogers, the other day, "what is the best joke you ever saw in print?"—Why," said the English Norbury, "it was an advertisement in the *Herald* from the commissioners of the sinking fund, returning thanks for a donation of *six pounds* towards paying off the *national debt!*"

Extraordinary Leap.—Some time ago our fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert Frost, leaped from off one of the cliffs of Moher, measuring 372 feet, for a wager, and instantly swam to shore, a distance of 20 yards, without receiving the slightest injury. He immediately handed over the wager to the amorous persons who assembled on the occasion.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

Unwholesome Meat.—The scandalous, filthy, and fraudulent practice of selling meat which no human being can venture to consume, but at the most serious risk to his health, prevails in this town, we are sorry to say, to a greater extent than we believe to be the case in any other part of the kingdom. Not a week passes in which several convictions do not occur, and we can only attribute the constant recurrence of the offence to the reluctance of the magistrates to enforce the penalties in all cases; an error, as we conceive, though springing from amiable weakness. On Thursday several persons were convicted of this offence, upon informations before the Mayor.

Death by Boxing.—On Monday, James Butler was killed in a pitched battle, with a man of the name of Outler, at Tipton. He died in less than three hours, after a contest of thirty rounds. The fatal termination of this battle will bring the parties in array before the Jurisprudence of the county.

Dick Curtis, the pet of the London ring, fought Perkins, the pet of the Oxford fancy, on Tuesday, at Hurley Bottom, Berks, 34 miles from London, for £100 aside. Bets were 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Curtis, who has been considered almost invincible. Perkins is aged 20, Curtis 25. Curtis weighs a stone lighter than his opponent. Curtis was seconded by Jos. Hudson and young Dutch Sam, Perkins by Tom Spring and Harry Holt. The fight occupied 11 rounds, and lasted 23 1-2 minutes. It terminated in the defeat of Curtis; both parties being "pretty considerably punished." The result of the fight surprised even the knowing ones. A second fight followed, in which Harry Jones and Tom Redie were the *dramatis personæ*. The latter got "a good licking," and shewed a good deal of cowardice.

Curious Circumstance.—Mr. George Dixon, of this city, butcher, dreamed on Sunday night last (a strong impression having probably been produced on his mind by the heavy rains of that and the preceding day) that a flock, consisting of about 200 sheep, his property, which were feeding in a turnip field on the Banks of the Tyne, near to Corbridge, Northumberland, had been swept away by the overflowing of that river. The dream had such an effect upon him that he was induced to call upon a young man, his apprentice, and despatch him to the place in question at an early hour on Monday morning, with instructions to remove the sheep immediately on to a higher ground, on no account to be dissuaded from so doing. The young man, after a ride of about 23 miles reached the field, and proceeded to execute the orders given him, when the farmer on whose land the sheep had been placed remonstrated with him and ridiculed the idea of removing them, assuring him that they were perfectly safe. The apprentice, however, was firm in the performance of his duty, and before he had succeeded in removing the whole of the sheep, the flood broke down an embankment and covered the field to a considerable depth, the rapid current carrying off five of the flock, which were borne along for some distance, but were finally secured in consequence of their fleeces being entangled in the hedges.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

In the Court of Session on the 9th December, the Judges decided, by a majority of eight to five, that the drawer of a bill, though he have discounted it, may, during its currency, take out a fugæ warrant against the acceptor, in the same way as if it were an open debt. The connection, it was found, of the drawer of the bill was not so much broken off as to deprive him of an interest in the debt. He still remained liable for it, if not paid by the acceptor; and it would be contrary to the principles of eternal justice, to deprive him of the power of protecting himself when he was visibly about to be defrauded. He might not, in many cases, be able to get the bill back into his own hand, for it might be away through ever so many hands, and at hundreds of miles distance, yet it would find its way back, if dishonoured, when due. All that the creditor, sought was security, and he had certainly an interest sufficient to entitle him to that.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Washington Irving's Tales of the Moors will be out in a few weeks. They are, it is said, a history, in effect, of the rise, glory, and downfall of the Moors in Spain, composed by Irving, during his recent stay at Seville.

A woman named *Mary Davis*, was to-day committed to the sessions charged with taking four glasses too much from the Rising Sun in Shudehill.

Extensive Seizure of Bank Money.—On Friday last, a box addressed to Mrs. Morton, 2, George-Leigh-street, Manchester, was forwarded to this town, by one of the Birmingham Coaches. From some suspicious circumstances attending the box itself or the parties who delivered it at the coach-office, the superintendent of the Birmingham police thought it advisable to send Palmer, one of his officers, to take charge of it. As soon as the coach got to Manchester, and the box was safely deposited in the Royal Hotel coach-office, Palmer sent for Mr. Lavender, who, on his arrival, forced the box open, and found it to contain bank coin, in half-crowns and shillings to the amount of £100. Mr. Lavender closed the box again, and dispatched the coach-office porter to deliver it as directed; he and Palmer following close behind. The porter went to No. 2, George-Leigh-street, and a woman coming to the door, he asked her if Mrs. Morton lived there, she answered in the affirmative, and the porter said he had a box for her, the carriage of which was 3s. She paid him 3s. and made a mark in his delivery book, and gave her name Fanny Morton; not being herself able to write. The porter then came away, and Mr. Lavender went into the house, where he found the woman concealing the box beneath a bed. The account she gave to Mr. L. was, that she had undertaken to receive the box for a man whom she did not know, but who had been several times at her house with a girl. Mr. Lavender took her into custody; and these facts being sworn to against her before the magistrates on Saturday, she was committed to take her trial at the sessions.—It appears probable, from a circumstance which occurred subsequently to the apprehension of this woman, that her dealings had not been confined to base silver. On Saturday evening a paper parcel arrived at the Mosley Arms coach-office by the *Birmingham Express*, directed for Mrs. Lowe, No. 2, George-Leigh-street. As it was late when the coach arrived, the parcel lay at the coach-office until Monday morning; when the porter went with it to No. 2, George-Leigh-street. Of course, he found on his arrival that the woman was not there; but the owner of the house who lives close by, took in the parcel, and paid the carriage upon it. Knowing the charge of which his tenant had been taken into custody, he thought it very likely that the parcel which had thus come into his possession, might probably contain something improper, and he therefore carried it at once to the police office, and delivered it to Mr. Lavender, who, on opening it, found that it contained no less than *two hundred and thirty-two forged £5 Bank of England notes*, in nominal value, £1160. These notes were quite damp, and evidently fresh from the plate; and they were all deficient in dates and signatures. The engraving is very well executed; and the water-mark on the paper is very well imitated; but the paper itself is deficient in that firmness of texture which the genuine bank paper always possesses. If, however, the dates and signatures had been skilfully supplied, the notes would have passed for genuine with many persons who are in the habit of taking bank-paper.

Edinburgh Murders.—The trial of William Burke and Helen M'Dougal for murder, took place in Edinburgh, in the latter part of December. They were connected with a gang who supplied the surgeons with subjects for dissection; and the testimony of one of Burke's accomplices went to show that many murders had been committed. The details are too horrible for repetition, and if the facts were not unquestionably established, the story would not be credited. The report, or rather, the attempt at a report of this case, which we find copied from a Scottish paper, is so bungling and obscure, that it is not fit to reprint. We gather from it, however, the following particulars:—The prisoners, who passed for man and wife, and were of Irish extraction, were indicted for three murders, known to have been committed; one of a poor woman named Mitchell, in April last; another of these victims was a poor idiot called Wilson, known by the name of *Daft Jamie*; and the third a wretched Irishwoman, named M'Gonegal, whose case was selected for trial as the most recent of the three; though such was the fearful rapidity with which murder was perpetrated by these wretches, that both of the last named took place within three weeks!

The witnesses produced to prove the murder of M'Gonegal, testified that she was seduced by Burke from a shop where she had gone to ask for charity, on the 31st of October. As her countryman, he professed himself willing to assist her, and took her to his house. There he supplied her with liquor until she became completely intoxicated, when he pushed her down, pressed the weight of his person upon her, and suffocated her with his fingers. This transaction took place in the presence of the woman M'Dougal, Hare, an accomplice, and a woman named Gray, who was forcibly detained in the house. The parties were all under the influence of liquor, and the testimony, as reported, evinces that their recollections were confused. Hare is described as a most horrible looking wretch.—The defence was conducted by the Dean of Faculty, and the celebrated Mr. Cockburn. The Lord Justice Clerk, in summing up the evidence, said he had never heard the defence of any individual conducted with more zeal and consummate ability. Burke was found guilty. The jury returned as to the woman M'Dougal, that the libel was not proven. She was discharged.—Burke was sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January, and to be publicly dissected. The Lord Justice Clerk expressed his doubt whether the body ought not to be exhibited in chains, but believed the public eye would be offended by so dismal a spectacle. He hoped the skeleton would be preserved, that posterity might have a memorial of so atrocious a wretch. The conduct of Burke during the whole trial, and when sentence was passing, exhibited an indifference which showed that he had made up his mind as to the result. He is said to have subsequently appeared penitent.

Hare made disclosures in which he confesses having been concerned in no less than twelve different acts of murder, in some of which he was the principal, and in others an accessory, and that he knew of another, in which, however, he was not a party.

The particulars of the murder of the poor idiot Wilson, known as Daft Jamie, are very shocking. He was inveigled into the house of the miscreant Hare, by Burke, and tempted to drink. He refused at first; but, having taken a little, was gradually plied with more, till he lay on the floor fast asleep. His personal strength was great, and Hare advised Burke to wait a little; but, getting impatient to accomplish his object, he suddenly threw himself upon Jamie, and attempted to strangle him. This roused the poor creature, and muddled as he was with liquor and sleep, he threw Burke off, and got to his feet, when a desperate struggle ensued. Jamie fought with the united frenzy of madness and despair, and Burke was about to be overpowered, when he called out furiously to Hare to assist him. This Hare did, by tripping up Jamie's heels, after which both the ruffians got upon him, and at length, though not even then without the greatest difficulty, succeeded in strangling him.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS,

FOR JANUARY.

Walking Dress.—Grande Duchesse pelisse of Byron brown, wadded and lined with white sarsnet, and latticed in front. The body is made extremely full, with box shoulder straps, and nearly two inches in width; they are carried on each side. The collar is stiffened, and falls back, admitting an embroidered cambric ruff. The sleeves are large in the gauntlet cuffs, which are very broad, and button close to the wrists; they are wadded, and the upper part pointed. The skirt is very full, and terminated with a plain deep hem, forming at the same material as the pelisse, and turned up far enough to give any indication of a hem. It is bordered by three rouleaux, like of Byron brown terry velvet, lined with rose colour satin, and a deep curtain veil of black blond. The crown is rounded at the top, and ornamented in front with large spreading bows of rose colour satin ribbon, edged with black, and several large velvet leaves. The strings are long, and of rose colour satin. Squirrel muff and long tippet; primrose colour gloves; and black shoes.

Evening Dress.—Dress of white satin, the bodice made rather low, and the front formed into longitudinal drapery, and confined in the centre by a gold-colour satin corded band, the remainder of the bodice is quite plain, and close to the shape. The sleeves are short and full, and set in a gold-colour satin corded band; the extreme fullness is regulated by a band passing through the centre round the arm. A circular cape emanates from the front of the shoulders, and is ornamented with a wreath of leaves formed of gold-colour gauze ribbon.—The skirt is plaited in small round the waist, and has a border of white tulle of double-reversed plaitings, nearly half a yard deep, headed by a wreath of gold ribbon leaves, similar to those on the cape. Sash to correspond. Toque of cherry-colour blond tulle; the front open, and of gold colour satin, pointed all round the head, with bands crossing the crown, and admitting the hair, which is dressed in bows behind, and in large curls in front. The blond tulle is in several plaits on one side of the centre point, and plain on the other, it spreads very wide, and is supported by broad gold ribbon loops, commencing with gold spangles, and is continued on the left side by two bows and an end; on the right, the gold loop extends over the tulle to the crown, and is inserted by a gold acorn, with which every point is ornamented; long strings of gold gauze ribbon. Necklace, of entwined chain of gold, and ornamented locket. Long gold ear-rings terminating in the form of a coronet.—White kid gloves, cherry-colour satin shoes and sandals.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 66 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 33 adults and 33 children, 24 of which were under one year of age: nine from the Alms house, and 7 people of colour included in the above.

On Saturday, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with *five hundred dollars* damages, in the case of Beattie vs. Smith, for a libel published in the Democratic Press, in the spring of 1827. The parties are both members of the medical profession.

The receipts at the Walnut street Theatre on the evening appropriated for the benefit of the widow and children of Tyral Deaves, were $18'15 25—half of which sum, has been handed over for their use.

The roads between this city and New York, have been rendered almost impassable during the present week, by the drifts of snow stretching across them.

A number of families in Virginia are turning their attention to the culture of silk. The soil and climate of that state are well adapted to its culture. The whole process of producing silk is carried on by women and children.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of having robbed one George M'Farane, in a licensed dram shop, kept in the Collect, New-York. The proprietor of the concern, his wife, and seven bad women have been taken up by the Police; and the latter seven have been sent to the Penitentiary. The Journal of Commerce says that the magistrates were justified in taking these measures.

The family of President Adams have removed from the President's house to Meridian Hill, where they will reside after the third of March, until Mr. Adams shall have time to adjust his private business in the District.

A Kentucky paper has an advertisement headed in staring capitals, "A Devil wanted"—he must be moral and industrious, well recommended, and not over 14 years of age. "Old Nick," of course, is not young enough for this situation.

The Boston Traveller states that during the last year, in the twelve wards of that city, about 400 dwelling houses and stores were built, besides three meeting houses, a splendid hotel, and a number of mechanics' and other shops.

The Edinburg Scotsman informs the public that Philadelphia has three Theatres of white marble!

The Governor of Maryland has offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of a man named John Taylor Kid, charged with murdering David M'Laughlin, in Cecil County, on the 4th inst. Fifty dollars more is offered by the father of M'Laughlin. Kid is about six feet high, has light hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion, and is about 23 years of age.

According to a correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, robberies have become so frequent in that town that it is unsafe to walk the streets at night. At a quarter past seven, of the evening of Sunday week, two ruffians seized a man, and, while one held his knife to his throat, he was plundered by the other.

The bill before the legislature of New York, reported for the relief of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton, appropriates 5,000 dollars, with interest from the 24th of February, 1815, on account of the services of their late father in superintending the construction of a steam frigate at New York in the years 1814 and 1815.

A letter from Newcastle, Del. under date of Tuesday, says:—"The Legislature of Delaware terminate their session this day. They have passed a bill for the construction of a rail road from Newcastle to Frenchtown on Elk river, the site being very favorable for such improvement; there is reason to believe it will be completed the ensuing summer."

When Dr. Vanderkemp first introduced the printing press at the Cape of Good Hope, a Dutch boor was anxious to know its uses. On their being explained to him he seemed much pleased, and by way of encouraging the newly introduced art, immediately gave an order for a *folio Bible, with plates, to be ready the next morning.*

An eminent writer observes:—"Women are so careful and tender, and such excellent nurses, and so anxious to amuse their patient, as well as capable of doing it, that one of them is worth a host of male creatures."

The Virginia House of Delegates have declined the expediency of abolishing, for ever, the tailoring business, in the penitentiary, and of substituting that of tanning and currying.

On Friday last, in Joint-meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey, Samuel L. Southard, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, was appointed Attorney General of that state, for five years.

"Shepherd," said a sentimental young lady to a boy feeding sheep, "why have you not your pipe?" "Because, madam, I ha'nt got no tobacco."

The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted a Law, altering the mode of choosing electors in that State—the General Ticket is adopted.

A gentleman, who arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday, by the Silas Richards, packet ship, in 19 days from New York, expressed in a striking manner, the rapidity with which that long voyage (nearly 3200 miles) is now performed: I left New York, said he, "*the week before last.*"—*Liverpool paper, Jan. 2.*

Six manufacturing companies were incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina at the late Session, viz: 1 in Fayetteville, 1 in Rockingham County, 1 in Randolph, 1 in Edgecombe, 1 in Beaufort, and 1 for the manufacture of iron in Chatham.

A writer in a Western paper compares Tecumseh to Washington in his life, and to Epaminondas in his death.

Hampton Thompson was arrested, at Baltimore, on Wednesday, for coining silver. An apparatus was found in his house, and counterfeit coin on his person. A bill against him has been found by the grand jury.

The deaths in New York last week amounted to 91—viz: 26 men, 19 women, 22 boys, and 24 girls—13 died of consumption.

During the violence of the snow storm, in New York, on Friday, a child is said to have been knocked down by a horse; the wheel of the cart to which he was attached passing over her body and caused her death.

A certificate has been published by the President of an Agricultural Society, at Ohio, signed by Messrs. Amasa Turner and Seth Jefferson, of Mantua, who state that on the 29th of October last, they measured the corn which grew on one acre of land belonging to Seth Harmon, and found it to be 103 bushels and 21 quarts of shelled corn. Several other acres in the same field averaged 100 bushels each.

For the New York Morning Courier:—The fire found in the block of granite was a *humbug*.—A. B.

A correspondent of the Vermont Watchman states that an experienced farmer having told him that tar, put upon the ridge between the horns of cows and on the nose, would cure the garget, he has tried it on many cows, and has never known it fail of a cure.

The average depth of snow, in the streets of Boston, is said, in the Bulletin, to be two feet.

The following is from a Liverpool letter of 1st Jan.—396 American vessels arrived at this port last year, against 529 vessels in 1827, 18 now remain in port.

An elaborate History of the Administration of the present President is in preparation at Washington.

According to an average, founded upon eight years' observation, either rain or snow falls seven times or four days throughout the year in Lapland.

An Eagle, measuring 7 feet from tip to tip, was shot in Portsmouth, N. H. last week.

In a school in this city a lad was killed by a blow from a pair of compasses, thrown by a school fellow; the points piercing one of his temples.

The Albany Argus of Monday says,—"The storm of snow on Friday night, and the high wind on Saturday, were severer than any thing we have experienced this season. The quantity of snow is considerable; the drift great in all directions, and the road almost impassable. To this cause we attribute the failure of the mails."

By the British Law, a person cannot be naturalized in New Brunswick unless he takes the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England. The Legislature of the Province has petitioned the King to cause this provision to be repealed.

The depth of snow in the vicinity of Belfast, Me. notwithstanding the late rains and mild weather, is upwards of four feet. Much injury has been sustained, particularly in the new settlements, by the weight of the snow and rain retained by it, crushing down the roofs of barns and other out houses.

We are informed, says the N. Y. Gazette, that a reverend gentleman, in his philanthropic researches on Monday, found at Greenwich, a family consisting of a father and three children, who were actually starving through want.

The cold of the present season has extended far South. The Savannah Georgian of the 10th, says—"such a period of storm and sleet, and mist and wind," has come over them as to drive them almost to despair.

The furniture of Mr. Clay, is advertised to be sold at Washington, on Friday next.

A letter from Washington to the editor of the Charleston Patriot, says—"It is not known to you, perhaps, that Don Miguel has sent a Minister to this Court. He has been here for some time, but has never been received or recognised by the President."

Mr. Wilson, Broadway, New York, advertises Toledo Hats, said to be equal in beauty and durability to the $8 water-proof hats, and are afforded for $5, they are of American manufacture, and weigh only six ounces.

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from our friend, J. B. S. a corrected copy of "The Retrospective Glance." We regret to say, that the necessity we are under of publishing the "prize essays" in the March number of the Casket, will oblige us to defer the publication of this excellent article until April. For this inevitable delay, we beg his indulgence.

Sketches of the Bar, No. 1. shall be published in our next. A continuation of the series will be highly acceptable. The article by *Medora*, contains much good feeling. We shall give it a place with pleasure.

Marianna has our thanks for her selection.

We regret that we cannot oblige a "Cottager."

If *Adelaide* will furnish us with a solution to the Enigma she has forwarded, we will cheerfully publish it; otherwise we cannot.

Address to Sleep next week

The Committee to whom were referred the numerous articles, written in competition for the premiums offered some time since by the editor of this periodical, having carefully examined them, award as follows:—

To the authoress of the poetry "Forget-Me-Not," and a "Sonnet to an absent Lover," the first premium.

To *Mrs. J. L. Dumont*, of Vevay, Indiana, for the best tale, the first premium.

To the author of the story of "The Christian Jewess," C. A. Griswold, Esq. of Utica, N. Y. the 2d premium.

To J. B. S. of New York, the premium for the best biography of American Character.

To W. Chapin, Esq. of Brooklyn, N. Y. the first premium for the best Moral Essay.

The following articles having been declared, by the Committee, worthy of publication, their respective authors are each entitled to one volume of the Casket:—the story of "Flirtation," the Essay entitled "A brief view of the prospects of American Genius," and the poetry entitled "A June Day."

MORE PREMIUMS.

The following premiums are offered to our correspondents for original compositions for the Casket.

Four volumes of the Casket to the writer of the best American Tale.

Three volumes for the best Moral Essay.

Three volumes for the best Biography of American character, Male or Female.

Two volumes for the Best Poem.

Two volumes for the second best Tale.

The Articles to be addressed to S. C. Atkinson (free of postage) and handed in by the 1st of May, 1829.

CHARITY.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held, on Saturday last, at the District Court Room, in this city, for the purpose of considering and adopting the best method of relieving the necessities of the poor. Several resolutions were passed and committees appointed to make collections in the various parts of the city and neighbouring districts.

Several able addresses were delivered, in the course of which several anecdotes of the most touching and lamentable distress, which had fallen under the observation of the speakers, were related, and a general sympathy with the poor sufferers was strongly expressed. One young woman, whose appearance though wan and emaciated was still modest and respectable, was seen hastily snatching and eating (when she thought herself unobserved) the remnants of some cold potatoes which had been thrown into the street. Another woman, whose earlier years had been spent in comparative affluence, was found by a female friend, who had called on some charitable mission, almost stiffened with cold, and unable to furnish the slightest subsistence to three starving and crying children. There had been no fuel in her house for four days, and during a great part of that time she was entirely without food. A washer-woman voluntarily confessed to one of her employers that, driven by excess of cold and hunger, she had been compelled to pawn a part of the clothes entrusted to her to obtain the means of relief. These are but a few of the instances cited, but they speak with an irresistible voice to the feelings and sympathies of all who are placed above the reach of actual and immediate want. They call for prompt and decided assistance, not for themselves alone, but also for the thousands of others whose situations are as destitute and forlorn, and in some instances even more so than their own.

When the extreme inclemency of the season—so unlike what it has been of late years—is considered, it will at once be perceived that the sufferings of the poor must be grievous and extensive. Judging from the mildness of former winters, it was not expected there would be much severe weather, and the supply of wood, the only fuel within the reach of the poor, was proportionably small. When the excessive cold commenced and continued, wood, of course, being much in demand, rose to an enormous price, and indeed, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, and the impediments in the navigation of both the neighbouring rivers, could scarcely be obtained at any price. This was one source of deep and general distress.—Another grew out of the unusually high price of provisions. In consequence of the demand in foreign markets, flour has sold throughout the season at a rate which was, comparatively with former times, exorbitant, and almost every article of food has been proportionably dear. These things operating together, with the want of employment in the poorer classes, occasioned by the almost total stagnation of the exterior business of the city, have rendered whole families destitute, and thrown them upon the public charity.

Every individual whose temporal advantages enable him to assist in alleviating this distress, is bound to contribute in proportion to his means. As Christians, we are bound to relieve each other, because our great head and Saviour has so instructed us, both by precept and example; as men who are bound to it inasmuch as in the exercise of mutual sympathy and good works, may be found the noblest mark of man's superiority over all created things, and as members of society, it is both our duty and our interest. Let it be remembered, that "he who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," and surely, no man will refuse to contribute his mite.

The Committees are now actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, and we are happy to learn that thus far the Contributions of our citizens have been of the most liberal kind.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington was celebrated in this city, on Monday last, with the customary honors. Notwithstanding the bad condition of the streets, owing to the late snow-storm, the different volunteer companies of the city, made quite a handsome parade. Several public dinner-parties was held, at which the usual hilarity of good feeling prevailed, and a number of excellent toasts, of course, were drank.

D. P. Brown, Esq. delivered a military oration before the First Troop of City Cavalry, and a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen, in the Hall of the Franklin Institute which we have heard spoken of in high terms of praise.

We have seen the prospectus of a new paper to be called the "New York Constellation," by R. Caulfield, late Editor of the Religious Inquirer.

It is to be devoted to "Polite Literature, Ethics, Miscellany, and Biblical researches," and from the known talent of the Editor, and the assistance which we understand he has secured, we have no doubt it will be well deserving of patronage.

The Craftsman is the title of a quarto paper just commenced at Rochester, N. Y.

It is printed in handsome style, and contains a large proportion of excellent literary matter, original and selected.

The editor, Mr. Brooks, has long been known in the republic of letters, as a gentleman of taste talent, and genius. We cordially wish him success.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

A new drama, called the *King and Deserter* has lately been brought out at this house, with tolerable success. The plot, which is borrowed from a German story, like most others of the same class, is meagre and uninteresting, but some of the incidents are good, and the scenery is of a very superior description.

The new farce of *Touch and Take* has also been played. It is quite a hit. It abounds in entertainment, and cannot fail to make the most cynical laugh.

Miss George closed her engagement on Wednesday evening. On Thursday the nett proceeds were devoted to the laudable object of relieving the poor.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, TOM & JERRY, as altered and curtailed. To conclude with the Farce of THE DEUCE IS IN HIM. On Monday, PIZARRO—Rolla, Mr. J. Wallack. On Tuesday, RIENZI—Rienzi, Mr. J. Wallack.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A handsome two story house in Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry, above Twelfth street. feb. 28—2t

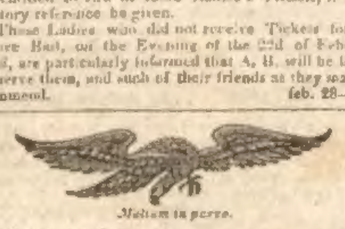
FOURTH OF MARCH BALL,

At the MASONIC HALL.

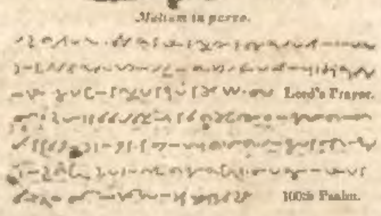
A. BONAFFON most respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons that he will give a Ball on the above evening.

Tickets are now ready for delivery. Gentlemen will be entitled to two or more Ladies' Tickets, if satisfactory reference be given.

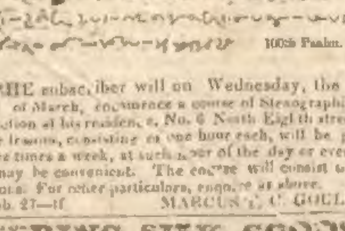
Those Ladies who did not receive Tickets for the above Ball, on the Evening of the 22d of February last, are particularly informed that A. B. will be happy to serve them, and such of their friends as they may recommend. feb. 28—1t



Mellem in perro.



Lord's Prayer.



103d Psalm.

THE subscriber will on Wednesday, the 4th of March, commence a course of Stenographic instruction at his residence, No. 6 North Eighth street.—The lessons, consisting of one hour each, will be given three times a week, at such hour of the day or evening, as may be convenient. The course will consist of ten lessons. For other particulars, enquire as above.

feb. 27—tf MARCUS C. GOULD.

STRING SILK GOODS,

BY LAST PACKET SHIPS.

WE are now opening our importation by last arrivals, comprising the most desirable articles in the

SILK AND FANCY LINE,

Particularly adapted to the present sales, and well worthy the attention of Western Merchants and others. Among them will be found,

5000 SETS FANCY RIBANDS,

Of every style and pattern, made at the Royal Manufactories of St. Etienne.

Also, several thousand pieces of THREAD, BOBBINET and OTHER LACES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BORDERINGS, &c.

For sale on the most advantageous terms, by

S. DESTOUET & BROTHER,

No. 111 Market street, N. W. corner of Third.

feb. 28—1t

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.		5 25 a 5 00
Do. Rye,	do.	4 00 a 4 00
CORN MEAL,	do.	2 81 a 00 00
Do.	per hhd.	14 00 a 14 25
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,		4 00 a 4 25
WHISKEY, Apple, in bbls.		00 20 a 00 31
Do. do. in hhds. 1d less		
Do. Rye, in bbls.		00 25 a 00 00
FIRE WOOD, dry oak per cord,		3 00 a 00 00
Do hickory,	do.	3 50 a 00 00
Do maple,	do.	3 00 a 00 00
Do. pine,	do.	2 00 a 00 00

MARRIED.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Keenan, Mr. ANDREW O'KANE, to Miss ANN MAYLAND, daughter of Daniel Mayland, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. JACOB TRAVILLA, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH DRAKE, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 30th of October, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM VOGDES, to Miss SARAH I. CLULEY, eldest daughter of John Cluley, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. GEORGE BRINTON, of West Chester, to Miss MARY K. daughter of Thomas H. Brinton, of Delaware county.

On Wednesday evening, 18th inst. by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Captain T. ROGERS, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles Marshall, of this city.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON, to Miss SARAH MURRAY, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitte, Mr. THOMAS BARTLETT, to LETITIA FOSTEN, all of Holmesburg, Pa.

In Mount Holly, on the 19th inst. by John Lazelere, Esq. Mr. GEORGE DILKS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH M. PANCOAST, of Trenton, N. J.

On Friday afternoon, the 20th inst. at Roxborough, Philadelphia county, by John Locket, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL JONES, to ANN ATMOORE, both of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

In Sumner county, Tenn. on the 23d ult. the Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON, Governor of that State, to Miss ELIZA ALLEN, daughter of John Allen, Esq.

DIED.

On the 24th inst. MARY ANN KLING, in the 31st year of her age.

On the night of the 23d inst. CHARLES MARIE LEROY DE LAVEROUILLERE, aged 68 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. URSULA HARRIS.

On the morning of the 19th inst. MARY WALSH, in the 55th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst. Mrs. JANE NAYLOR, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. Miss HELLAN BLAIR, aged 18. She was on a visit to this city from Virginia.

On Sunday morning, 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness, in the 59th year of his age, JOHN MECKE, Sen.

On the 13th inst. in the 70th year of his age, JOSEPH BACON, an old and respectable resident of this city.

On Friday afternoon, 20th inst. Mrs. JULIA ANN ELLMAKER, wife of Mr. David Ellmaker, in the 31st year of her age.

This morning, the 24th inst. of pulmonary consumption, JOHN B. WARNER, in the 20th year of his age.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. PHILIP G. BOWER, in the 59th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, in the 72d year of her age, JANE VANSISE, relict of Captain Vansise, formerly of this city.

On Wednesday, BERNARD BYRNE, Esq. a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, aged 73 years, after a lingering illness which he sustained with christian and manly fortitude.—The deceased will long be remembered by his native country as one of her firm supporters against her oppressors; and many friends in his adopted country will cherish his memory as an honest man and faithful companion.

On the 5th inst. at Kalghn's Point, Gloucester county, after a few hours illness, WILLIAM GASKILL ALLEN, son of Benjamin Allen, aged 11 months and 23 days.

On the morning of the 10th of the present month, JOSEPH LEWIS, Esq an aged and respectable inhabitant of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county.—His remains were interred on the 21st, at Gwynedd Meeting House, commonly called North Wales.

In the city of Baltimore on the 20th inst. Mr. JAMES BROOKS TON, of Philadelphia, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at Darby, SARAH BUNTING, a Member of the Society of Friends, aged 84 years and 7 months.

On Wednesday afternoon last, at the residence of his son, Thomas Lowry, Esq. Captain JOHN LOWRY, long a respectable inhabitant of this county, and late of Norristown, aged 81 years.

At York, Upper Canada, on the 9th instant, the Hon. THOMAS RIDOUT, a member of the Legislative Council, and the Receiver General of the Province.

On board the U. S. ship Indiana, at Rio Janeiro, of Typhus Fever, on the 17th of Dec. last, Midshipman GOUVERNEUR MORRIS MEREDITH, in the 20th year of his age, third son of William Meredith, of this city.

In the borough of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening last, MATTHIAS HOLLENBACK, Esq. aged 77 years. His life is nearly connected with the early history of that valley, having been an early settler, and a resident during the difficulties with the Indians, &c. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and has held the office of Associate Judge since the adoption of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

At Geneva, N. Y. on the 11th inst. the Rev. HENRY AXTELL, D. D. in the 56th year of his age; and on the 14th inst. Miss REBECCA AXTELL, his eldest daughter, aged 30 years. Both were buried at the same time, and in the same grave. The Rev. Henry Axtell was born in Mendham, N. J. in 1773, and was graduated at Princeton, in 1796.

At Halfmoon, N. Y., on the 20th ult. Mr. EVERT WALDRON, aged 94 years—during the whole period of his long life, he is not known as having called a physician, or taken any medicine. He has left three brothers, Cornelius Waldron, Gerrit Waldron, and William Waldron—one of whom resides in Bethlem, one in Waterford, and one in Halfmoon, whose united ages amount to between 260 and 270 years.

At Lansing, N. Y., on the 14th inst. Mr. JOSIAH IVES, in the 91st year of his age. He was, while young, a soldier in the French war, and afterwards a volunteer in the service of his country in the Revolution, he was at the taking of Burgoyne, and also in several other important engagements during the great struggle of our Fathers for liberty.

On the 23d Dec. at Holbeck, near Leeds, Eng. aged 166, BETTY JACKSON. She had resided the whole of her life in that village, where she had been a parish apprentice. When she was in her 23d year, she accompanied the pack-horses, which conveyed rations to General Wade's army then at Tadcaster, on its route to Scotland, to oppose the rebels, in 1745. She had so suffered much from the infirmities of age; she possessed most of her faculties entire, and retained an uncommon degree of sprightliness.

At the Navy Yard in Washington, about 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, aged 79 years, Commodore THOMAS TINGEY, Commandant of that Yard, and for twenty-eight years a resident of that City in that capacity. To his excellent worth every one who has ever known him will bear testimony. His irreproachable character must be to his bereaved widow and affectionate children an invaluable legacy. His commission in the Navy was nearly coeval with its existence. For almost fifty years he has sustained the character of an officer of the Navy with unsullied reputation. As the head of a family, he was a venerable and true patriarch. As a man, he was humane, kind, and generous. As a citizen, faithful and loyal. His death, though it has happened to him in the fullness of years, will be mourned by all who knew him.

PERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held at the United States Engine Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, at 6½ o'clock.

PETER FRITZ, Secretary.

feb. 28—3t

A Stated Meeting of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held on Monday evening, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock, at the Philosophical Hall.

feb. 28—1t

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to

HENRY KORN

No. 22 North Second street, Philadelphia.

feb. 28—6m

CANARY BIRDS, RING DOVES AND CAGES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his large lot of choice Canary Birds, and 20 pair of handsome Ring Doves, some of them white as milk.

ALSO,

6 new Mocking Bird Cages, with roof tops.
8 large (mahogany frame) Breeding Cages.
2 large Wire Ladders, nearly new.
50 Canary Bird Cages, some of them new.
60 Bird Boxes, with Baskets.

FREDERICK FOERING,

No. 164 North Second, near Vine street.

feb. 28—3t

Agents for the Casket and Sat. Eve. Post.

Allentown, Pa.	Henry Rhoer & Co.
Alexandria,	George C. Reing, D. P. M.
Baltimore, Md.	
Bath, Maine,	Thomas Eaton, Printer.
Bath, N.	John Brown, Esq. P. M.
Boston, Mass.	Geo. Gibson, 19 Court street.
Baton Rouge, La.	Stephen Henderson, Jr.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Thomas Quigley,
Bridgeport, Conn.	M. S. Booth.
Bridgeton, N. J.	H. H. Stevenlles.
Bristol, Pa.	J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.
Canterbury, Del.	J. N. Gibbersleve, Esq. P. M.
Centerville, Md.	Nathan Maynard.
Chester, Pa.	Job Hahn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Elam P. Langdon.
Columbia, S. C.	Thomas H. Brenan.
Charleston, S. C.	E. Thayer, Bookseller.
Columbia, Tenn.	H. Castly.
Cranwicki, N. J.	Samuel P. Bunting.
Cynthiana, Ky.	A. Broadwell, Esq. P. M.
Centerville, Ind.	Septimus Smith.
Dover, N. H.	Sam. C. Stevens, Bookseller.
Easton, Pa.	Samuel A. Bridges.
Ellicott's Mills, Md.	Saml. S. Palmer.
Geneva, New York.	J. V. Schermerhorn.
Glasgow, Ky.	W. A. Bush, Esq. P. M.
Goshen, N. Y.	J. Hallenbeck, Esq. P. M.
Harrisburg, Pa.	F. W. Leopold.
Hardyman's X Roads, Tenn.	H. Huderman, Esq. P. M.
Hagerstown, Md.	John H. Stull.
Jerusalem, Va.	T. Trevaant, Esq. P. M.
Jefferson, Ia.	Thomas Fletcher, Esq. P. M.
King & Queen C. H. Va.	T. Lumpkin, Esq. P. M.
Lancaster, Pa.	Joseph R. Myers.
Lancaster, Ohio.	E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.
Lancaster, S. C.	R. W. Gill, Esq. P. M.
Lexington, Va.	William Wilson, Esq. P.
Lexington, Geo.	J. Moore, Esq. P. M.
Londongrove, Pa.	David Walton, Esq. P. M
Liberty, Va.	Wm. R. Porter, Esq. P. M.
Louisville, Ky.	S. H. Bullett.
Milford, Del.	Joseph G. Oliver.
Marietta, Pa.	Samuel Reiler, Esq. P. M.
Maysville, Ky.	Johnson Armstrong.
Middleville, Geo.	T. F. Green, Esq. P. M.
Milton, Del.	Asa Haines, Esq. P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Va.	Wm. L. Terry, Esq. P. M.
Murfreesborough, Ten.	James Holmes.
Maxwell's Store, N. C.	Guy Maxwell, Esq. P. M.
Mount Holly, N. J.	Daniel Wan.
New Bedford, Mass.	S. S. E. Russell.
New Castle, Del.	John E. Cooper.
Newark, Del.	James L. Miles.
Newark, N. J.	M. Day, Esq. P. M.
New Garden, Pa.	Alexr. Chandler, Esq. P. M.
N. London & Reade.	J. W. Cunningham, Esq. P. M.
New York,	James Meehan, 42 Ferry street.
New London, Conn.	R. Y. Stoddard.
Norfolk, Va.	A. J. M'Connico, Esq. P. M.
Oxford, Ohio.	Moses Cramer, Esq. P. M.
Pendleton, S. C.	Joseph Grisham, Esq. P. M.
Paris, Ky.	Jas. Parrot, Jr. Esq. P. M.
Pig Point, Md.	Charles Hodges, Esq. P. M.
Pittsburg, Pa.	R. C. Sturkton
Port Royal, Va.	W. R. Care.
Princeton, Ky.	John H. Rackerby.
Palmyra, N. Y.	E. B. Grandon.
Providence, R. I.	Joseph Sayer.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. S. Sheldard.
Richmond, Va.	Philip M. Toth.
Russellville, Ky.	T. W. Stockdon,
Stat and, Va.	E. C. Purdy, Editor Herald.
Salem, N. J.	John M. Brown.
Salem, Mass.	W. & S. B. Ives.
Salisbury, Pa.	W. D. Symmes, Esq. P. M.
Sharpsburg, Ky.	James Howard, Esq. P. M.
St. Louis, Missouri.	Ingram & Reily.
Somerville, N. J.	James S. Gore, Printer.
Sparta, Geo.	H. Rogers, Esq. P. M.
Springfield, Mass.	F. Brewer.
Salina, N. Y.	Henry Usenbentz, Asst. P. M.
Skaneateles, N. Y.	C. J. Harnet, Esq. P. M.
Sheldon, Vt.	J. W. Sheldon, Esq. P. M.
Troy, N. Y.	Clark & Holford.
Trenton, N. J.	Henry Paxson.
Utica, N. Y.	E. A. Maynard, Printer.
Warrenton, Geo.	John Moore, Esq. P. M.
Washington, Geo.	John R. Anderson, Esq. P. M.
Washington City, D. C.	Wm. W. Dilnings.
Watson's Store, Geo.	Thomas Watson, Esq. P. M.
West Jefferson, Mass.	Ft. Sheppard, Esq. P. M.
Worcester, Mass.	Dorr & Howland, Booksellers
Wilmington, Del.	Joshua Harmon.
Wilmington, S. C.	C. Dudley, Esq. P. M.
Williamsburg, Va.	Jesse Cole, Esq. P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR FEBRUARY,

EMBELLISHED with a spirited print of a Newfoundland Dog, Views of Grey's Ferry and Arch street Theatre, and Music.

CONTENTS.—Sagacity of a Newfoundland Dog—A Family Charm—Publican's Dream—Phantom Hand—The New Zealander—Progress of Error—The Duellist—Baron Rastand—St. Petersburg—Columbus, before the University of Salamanca—Gray's Ferry, Inn and Gardens—Arch street Theatre—Rome of Time—Admiral Blake—The Hour of Death—Illustrious of Women—Death of the Laird's Jock—The White Mountains—To a Child—Scenes of the Indian Wars—*Ladies' Cabinet*—Italian Girl's Hymn to the Virgin—Chances of Marriage—Rum.

Wit and Sentiment.

The favorite Song of MARY DHU, *set to Music.*

Poetry.—To Desolation—Death of the First Born—Shipwrecked Sailor Boy—The Watch—The Infant—On the Death of Mrs. Jackson—An Epitaphium—The Dying Mother—Sonnet to Ella—Connet to Eva—The Secrets—The Romantic.

Price $2 50 a year—Single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

feb. 28—1 No. 112 Chesnut street.

MR. BRISTOW'S NEW SYSTEM OF

WRITING.

THE new and improved system of Writing, as sanctioned by the Universities, the Public Institutions, and the principle persons of distinction in London.

Mr. Bristow, from his Academy, Regent street, London, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends, and the public in general, for the very flattering and liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs to assure them that the success which has attended his efforts, and the kind approbation he has experienced, have induced him to make greater arrangements at his Establishment.

No. 82, S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth sts. in order that all those who wish may have an opportunity of benefitting themselves by his instructions. In making these arrangements, Mr. Bristow particularly and respectfully invites those ladies and gentlemen who wish to obtain a free, elegant, and extremely rapid style of *Penmanship*, in every respect suited to the various purposes of Life and Business, to embrace the present opportunity, as Mr. Bristow is quite confident, and will guarantee to every pupil, *that he will perfectly complete them in the short number of eight easy lessons*, be the *original hand ever so defective*, otherwise he will refund the amount charged for them. Ladies and Gentlemen will be thoroughly convinced on an interview with Mr. B. as he can produce such specimens of improvement made in this city, as must astonish every one, from the ages of 12 to 60, exhibited with their permission.

Mr. B's classes continue through the day, and are limited to four only, for the surer advancement of his pupils, that being his *whole thought*. There is no *copying* in his system, a thorough knowledge of moving in Writing, an easy, clear explanation of the characters *distinctly* given. Also, Mr. B. particularly wishes it to be understood, that in all his extensive practice, he has *never failed* in producing a good writer in eight lessons, the pupil not only being made perfectly satisfied, in the specified time, but they do, and *will find* a succession of improvement for *ever* afterwards.

Pens making taught on the most improved principle.

The Evening classes commence from the hours of six until nine.

Boarding schools attended, and private families waited upon at their residence, if required. jan 24—3m

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic River Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Leeling and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morocco, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Potter's Paper Warehouse.

REMOVED to No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street, where every description of paper may be had, at the lowest mill prices for cash or approved notes. feb. 28—tf

DR. BECKER'S

CELEBRATED GENUINE EYE BALSAM.

THIS Medicine has stood the test of experience for nearly forty years, and proved itself the most remarkable remedy ever discovered for the cure of sore and inflamed eyes. Were it necessary, the proprietor could produce thousands of testimonials to show its genuine effects.

The public will be particular to observe, to prevent fraud, that none are genuine without the name and signature of the Proprietor on each direction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia

Nov. 22—eo1y

DRAWING OF

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY

Class No. 1, for 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1829, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the forty-two placed in the wheel, viz:—

21 40 10 3 22 35

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 21 was the first that was drawn; No. 40, was the second; No. 10 was the third; No. 3, was the fourth; No. 22, was the fifth; and No. 35, was the sixth, and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, the 21st day of February, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following result:—

The Tickets which drew the 20 highest prizes, as those having on them for Combination Numbers:

Combination.	Order.	Prizes.
10 21 40	1 2 3—Entitled to	10,000
10 22 35	3 4 5	6,000
3 22 35	4 5 6	1,400
3 10 22	3 4 5	1,000
3 10 35	3 4 5	1,000
10 22 40	2 3 5	500
10 35 40	2 3 6	500
3 22 40	2 4 5	500
3 35 40	2 4 6	500
22 35 40	2 5 6	500
10 21 35	1 3 6	150
3 21 22	1 4 5	150
3 21 35	1 4 6	150
21 22 37	1 4 5	150
3 10 40	2 3 4	150
3 21 40	1 2 4	150
21 22 40	1 2 5	150
21 35 40	1 2 6	150
3 10 21	1 3 4

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

IMPROMPTU ON WASTE.

Oh, waste not thou the smallest thing
Created by Divinity;
For grains of sand the mountains make,
And atomies infinity.
Waste thou not then the smallest time,
'Tis imbecile infirmity;
For well thou know'st, if aught thou know'st,
That seconds form eternity.

WIT.

"The use of wit?" inquired a fool;—
The sage was silent. "Pray, its use?
What does it teach? what golden rule?"
"To give no answer to a goose!"

Every man has in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others.

TRYING AN IRISHMAN.

An Irishman, at an assize in Cork, was arraigned for felony, before Judge Mounteny. He was asked who he would be tried by? 'By no one, by J——s,' says he. The juior desired him to say, by God and his country. 'Upon my shoul I will not,' says Paddy, 'for I dont like it at all at all, my dear?' 'What's that you say, honest man?' says the judge. 'See there now!' says the criminal, 'his lordship, long life to him, calls me an honest man, why should I plead guilty?' 'What do you say?' says the judge, in an authoritative voice. 'I say, my lord, I won't be tried by God at all, for he knows all about the matter! But I will be tried by your lordship and my country.'

PERSONS OF DISTINCTION.

Of German pride we have the following extraordinary anecdote:—A German lord left orders in his will not to be interred, but that he might be enclosed upright in a pillar, which he had ordered to be hollowed and fastened to a post in the parish, in order to prevent any peasant or slave from walking over his body.

INTENSE FEELING.

We copy the following anecdote from the Boston Evening Bulletin. It is to the very life.

The Attorney General now nearly eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his highly honourable station, than almost any practitioner at the bar, on account of his great learning and experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government witness; and his relation of the facts which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present, in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said; "I was cutting beanpoles behind the barn, and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, and as I came up, I saw that he had pulled her over backwards, then he looked over his shoulder to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole and broke his jaw." "Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d——d brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the judge, "you well know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment, but in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will in this instance be overlooked."

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A FLOGGING

Geo. S——, late a lieutenant in the U. S. army, was one of the most eccentric fellows in the world. When a boy, having incurred the displeasure of his father, the latter called him to an account; and after examining him as to the why and wherefore of his misconduct, resolved on applying the rod, now more fashionably called '*hickory*.' But that the punishment might have more salutary effect instead of inflicting it immediately, he gave the culprit time to reflect, and chew the bitter cud of repentance, made ten times more bitter by the anticipation of what was to follow. 'George,' said he, 'you may go for the present, but prepare yourself early to-morrow morning, for the most severe flogging you ever had. George retired, and the next morning, bright and early, appeared before his father to undergo the execution of his sentence. 'Take off your coat, George,' was the stern command. Off went the coat, and the father standing with the well-prepared hickory in his hand, observed that his son's back, from one extremity to the other, appeared unusually protuberant. 'What have you got on your back?' said he.—'My jacket,' replied the boy. 'Well, what have you got under it?' demanded the father. 'A leather apron four double,' replied the lad. 'A leather apron, have you indeed' and what's that for?' 'Why, pa,' said the youngster with a grave countenance, 'you told me to prepare for a flogging, *and I got as well prepared as I could.*' The angry father now turned away to hide a laugh, and the boy escped a flogging by being so well prepared for it.

MAUCH CHUNK.

By a late report of Josiah White, acting Manager of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, it appears that the Rail Road to the Company's Mines, continues to answer the desired purpose. He states, that they have made, during the past year, 44 coal wagons, and 13 mule wagons, (each to hold 3 or 4 mules.)—That they have brought from the mines, 33,150 tons of coal, of which, 30,111 tons have been shipped. That there have been built 13 1-2 miles in length of coal boats, and procured lumber for boats during the past year, to the amount of 11,062,127 feet. That they have erected a lodging house for the tavern, two stories high, 30 by 100 feet, which contains 37 rooms of convenient size. That they have erected at the mines, a dwelling house for the superintendent, and a school house for that settlement.—And that they have explored the district in the vicinity of the Great Coal Mine, and fixed upon a central situation whereon to erect a steam engine for the purpose of drawing up the wagons loaded with coal, to the summit of the Rail Road, from whence they will descend by their own gravity to Mauch Chunk.—It is generally known, that after drawing up the coal wagons to the mines, the mules are placed upon what are called the mule wagons, and ride down; and Mr. White states, the singular fact, that so strong is their attachment to riding down, that in one instance, when they were sent up with the coal wagons, without their mule wagons, the hands could not drive them down, and were under the necessity of drawing up their wagons for the animals to ride in.

HUMANITY OF BONAPARTE.

The Duke de Rovigo gives some singular traits of Napoleon. At Jena and Austerlitz, we are told that, after the victory was gained, he rode around the field of battle to inspect the unhappy objects that remained on it. "He often alighted," says Savery, "from his horse to give a little brandy to the wounded; and several times I observed him putting his hand into the breast of a soldier to ascertain whether his heart beat, because, in consequence of having seen some slight appearance of color in his cheeks he supposed he might not be dead. If he found a greater number of dead on one part of the field than another, he looked at the buttons to ascertain the number of the regiment, and it was his custom at the first review in which he saw that regiment to ask questions as to the manner in which it attacked, or had been attacked, in order to discover the loss he had observed. While thus making the tour on the field of battle, I saw him two or three times discover, in the manner I have mentioned, men who were still alive. On these occasions he gave way to joy which it is impossible to describe, but which was quickly followed by a melancholy expression occasioned by the reflection that there were many others in the like situation whom he could not hope to find."

CHARMS OF SAVAGE LIFE.

It is remarkable that whites or creoles do not always avail themselves of opportunities to return to civilized society. There seem to be pleasures in savage life, which those who have once tasted, seldom wish to exchange for the charms of more polished intercourse. For example a creole boy was carried off at the age of 13; at 26 he returned to Buenos Ayres, on some speculation or barter. He said that whoever had lived upon horse-flesh would never eat beef, unless driven by necessity or hunger; he described the flesh of a colt to be the most deliciously flavoured of all viands. This man, having transacted the business which led him to Buenos Ayres, returned voluntarily to his native haunts, and is probably living amongst the Indians to this day.

ACTIVITY OF THE BUSHMEN.

I met with nothing, during my visit into the interior, separate from the great objects I had in undertaking it, which delighted me more than the sight of the Bushmen chasing the game. When the country has suffered from long drought, the game generally collect on the sides of the rivers in great numbers. The herds, particularly of springbucks, are often so large in such circumstances, that, when pursued, they frequently impede each other in their flight. Wherever those large herds are to be found, the traveller is sure to meet with Bushmen, provided there be nothing in his appearance, or in that of his party, to intimidate them, and prevent their approach; and he may, occasionally, observe them pursuing the game with a speed surpassing the fleetness of the beautiful animals of which they are in chase. On such occasions, I have seen them approach the herd, lodge their poisoned arrows, leave the chase to solicit tobacco from us in our wagons, and again darting off at a tangent like an arrow, overtake the frightened herd, and secure the wounded deer.—*Philip's Researches in South Africa.*

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES: MEANNESS OF NOLLEKENS.—My old schoolfellow, Smith, the grocer, Margaret street, has been frequently heard to declare, that whenever Mrs. Nollekens purchased tea and sugar at his father's shop, she always requested, just at the moment she was quitting the counter, to have either a clove or a bit of cinnamon, to take some unpleasant taste out of her mouth; but she never was seen to apply it to the part so affected: so that with Nollekens nutmegs, which he pocketed from the table at the academy dinners, they contrived to accumulate a little stock of spices, without any expense whatever. He for many years made one at the table of what was at this time called the Royal Academy Club; and so strongly was he bent upon saving all he could privately conceal, that he did not mind paying two guineas a year for his admission ticket, in order to indulge himself with a few nutmegs, which he contrived to pocket privately; for as red wine negus was the principal beverage, nutmegs were used. Now it generally happened, if another bowl was wanted, that the nutmegs were missing. Nollekens, who had been frequently seen to pocket them, was one day requested by Rossi, the sculptor, to see if they had not fallen under the table; upon which, Nollekens actually went crawling beneath upon his hands and knees, pretending to look for them, though at that very time they were in his waistcoat pocket. He was so old a stager at this monopoly of nutmegs, that he would sometimes engage the maker of the negus in conversation, looking at him full in the face, whilst he slyly, and unobserved as he thought, conveyed away the spice: like the fellow who is stealing the bank note from the blind man in that admirable print of the Royal Cock-pit, by Hogarth. I believe it is generally considered, that those who are miserly in their own houses, almost to a state of starvation, when they visit their friends or dine in public, but particularly when they are travelling, and know that they will be called upon with a pretty long bill,—lay in what they call a good stock of every thing, or of all the good things the landlord thinks proper to spread before them. This was certainly the case with Nollekens when he visited Hastrowgate, in order to take the water for his diseased mouth. He informed his wife that he took three half pints of water at a time, and, as he knew the bills would be pretty large at the inn, he was determined to indulge in the good things of this world; so that one day he managed to get through "a nice roast chicken, with two nice tarts and some jellies." Another day he took nearly two pounds of venison, the fat of which was at least "two inches thick;" at breakfast he always managed two muffins, and got through a plate of toast; and he took care to put a French plate in his pocket, for fear he should find himself hungry when he was walking on the common by himself.—*Nollekens and his Times.*

The following is a fine picture of Washington in his retirement—it is from one of his own letters:—

"I am just beginning to experience the ease and freedom from public cares, which, however desirable, it takes some time to realize; for, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that it was not until lately I could get the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing day; and of my surprise on finding, after revolving in my things in my mind, that I was no longer a public man, or had any thing to do with public transactions. I feel, as I conceive a wearied traveller must do, who, after treading many a painful step, with a heavy burden on his shoulders, is eased of the latter, having reached the haven to which all the former were directed, and, from his house top, is looking back, and tracing with an eager eye the meanders by which he escaped the quick-sands and mires which lay in his way, and into which none but the all-powerful Guide and Dispenser of human events could have prevented his falling. I have become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and, under the shadow of my own vine and my own fig tree, free from the bustle of a camp, and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments of which the soldier, who is ever in pursuit of fame—the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe were insufficient for us all—and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in the hope of catching a gracious smile, can have very little conception. I am not only retired from all public employments, but am retiring within myself, and shall be able to view the solitary walk, and tread the paths of private life, with heartfelt satisfaction. Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life until I sleep with my fathers."

Champagne.—It is the property of good champagne to produce a rapid intoxication, which as rapidly disappears. Curran, with his usual felicity of wit, described that wine as "making a runaway rap at a man's head."

From the Burlington County Gazette.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden, would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions, I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the eldest gardner at the Shaker village in New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. York.

Lettuce.—It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes.—Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stable, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep the weeds out.

Onions.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up, sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September.—They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised in the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April; but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills.—The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets and Carrots.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden Peas.—They should be planted about the 28th of April, in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

Garden Beans.—Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other.—The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up, until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 32 South Fifth street, four doors below Walnut street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race, E. side.

THE PROPRIETOR of the New Circulating Library desires to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements for all the new and popular Novels, Romances, Tales, &c. and having already a stock of old works of merit, will receive the calls of his patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

P. S. Pelham, Disowned, Zillah, Tekeah, or the White Rose, Crockford's, or Life in the West, together with many other publications, have already been added. feb. 21—3m

SCRAP ENGRAVINGS.
JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers, at their Fancy Store, No. 85 South Third street, a great variety of small COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, of an entire new description, consisting of Landscapes, Portraits, Flowers, Fruits, &c. &c.

Also, a beautiful assortment of plain Engravings, of every description, from ONE CENT upwards, suitable for Scrap Books and Tables. S. HART & SON.

☞ Direction—opposite Girard's Bank. feb 21—1

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

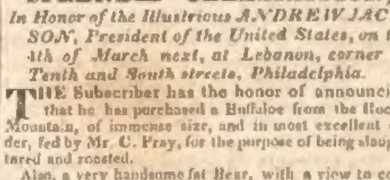
FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen, feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 14—yr

STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY.
MRS. E. HENLEY,
No. 4 North Second street,

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable pattern. She has on hand,
Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets.
Leghorn Flats and Crowns.
Do. Bolivar Hats.
Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Sea Grass and Manilla Hats.
Pink, blue, white and black Satins.
Do. do. do. Mantuas.
Do. do. do. figured Gros de Naples.
Gauze Garnature, and other fancy Ribbons.
Plain Satin and Mantua Ribbons, from No. 2 to 22.
Ripeng Cords, and a great variety of Millinery Trimmings.
Straw Plat, by the single yard or larger quantity; Chain Gimps.
Also, a general assortment of Merino Shawls.
N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms. jan. 31—3t



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY.
No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. Oct. 11—8m

To Tavern Keepers and the Public.
THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, offers the following articles at very reasonable prices:—

WINE BITTERS, CORDIALS, CATSUPS, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, &c.

Also, the only kind of BITTERS manufactured in this city, suitable for making that very pleasant and fashionable drink, RED ROVER. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters to a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses in this city.

☞ None are genuine for making Red Rover, except his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Demijohn, or bottle.

Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. 11 Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, between Prune and Spruce streets. S. TOBIAS.

Store-Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal discount. feb. 21—3m*

SPLENDID CELEBRATION,
In Honor of the Illustrious ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, on the 4th of March next, at Lebanon, corner of Tenth and South streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the honor of announcing that he has purchased a Buffaloe from the Rocky Mountain, of immense size, and in most excellent order, fed by Mr. C. Pray, for the purpose of being slaughtered and roasted.

Also, a very handsome fat Bear, with a view to contribute to the general eclat on the day of the President's Inauguration.

Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a cut off either animal, may be had at the bar, at 25 cents each, and the public can be gratified with a sight of them at any time previous to the fourth of March, free of charge.

They will be slaughtered on Monday, the 2d. feb. 21—2t JOHN PASCAL.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of 2 years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil their juice to bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair, two or three times in a week. The reasons they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

NEW LONDON, December 1, 1828.

Dr. Milderburg—Sir, I have used two pots of your Indian Compound according to your directions, my hair, as I stated to you, had been falling off for some time, during which I could find nothing to stop it; but, sir, your Cerate has not only stopped it from falling off, but has evidently produced a new growth of dark hair on the top of my head, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Compound to all that need such a remedy.

Yours, JAMES H. RIPLEY.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, sole Agent for the State of New York, No. 91 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty street.

☞ To prevent imposition, the directions are signed by the proprietors on every box. Jan. 31—3in

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.
THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was preserved by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1828.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now as good as ever it was.

FREDERICK S. WARNER.

Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
J. W. Fackwell, South Second street; opposite German street.
Joseph Fenno, corner of Chesnut and Second street.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Jan 3— tf

CLOTH STORE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of super assorted Cloths, consisting of
Extra and superfine water finish blues,
Imperial, middle and low priced blacks,
Extra super wooded greens, olive and cadets,
do. snuff brown, carbo, claret, &c.

Also, just opened, one case superfine Cassimeres, containing super blues, black, drab, steel, Navarino, cinnamon and Queen's mixtures.

One truss splendid Valencias, neat patterns.

Also, on hand, an extensive assortment of superfine, middling and low priced blue, black and medley Cloths; blue, black and fancy Cassimeres; black, buff and white Cassimeres, for vests; Ladies' Habit Cloths, light and dark blues, blacks, browns, bronze, bottle green, olive, scarlet and mixtures; Silk, Silk Velvet, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, and other Vestings; Gilt and Lasting Coat and Vest Buttons; Italian Sewings; Scarf and Legee Twist; Dundee Canvas; red Army Cloth; mixt, drab and red Paddings; Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c. with a variety of other goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms, by

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
feb. 21—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

A SITUATION WANTED,
BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,
NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,
No. 270 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality, Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

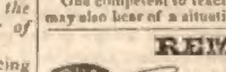
Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms. feb. 7—tf

TEACHER WANTED.
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN qualified to teach Mathematics, in addition to the more ordinary branches of an English Education, may hear of a situation as an assistant Teacher, by personal or written application, to WILLIAM COLLOM,
No. 116 Green street, Philadelphia.

Unquestionable testimonials of moral character will be required. A person from the country would be preferred. To one desirous of acquiring a liberal profession, it will be found to be an advantageous opportunity, as every facility will be afforded for its accomplishment. The postage upon all written communications must be post paid.

One competent to teach the ordinary branches merely, may also hear of a situation as above. feb. 14—3t*

REMOVAL.


THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6, Way passengers, 6½ cents per mile. Dec. 6—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Undertaking will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Lace Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmetine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Huskin Gloves, Men's, Boudard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
1-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,

And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sendaws, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambets, Pongees, for Bonnets, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

LEATHER STORE,
No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from 1 to
Morphine,	1 of a grain,
Lupuline,	do. Nux Vomicum,
Quinine, French,	do. Belladona,
do. American,	do. Cicuta,
Iodine,	do. Hyoscianus,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Butternut,
Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,)	do. Quinine,
Hydriodate of Potash,	do. Taraxacum,
Oxyiuret of do.	do. Colocynth comp.
English Calomel,	do. do. simp.
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Opium,
Oil of Cubebs,	do. Gentian, &c. &c.
Do. Valerian,	With a quantity of Gum
Do. Tobacco, &c.	Elastic Instruments.
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

FOR SALE,
LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office, No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Dec. 2—tf

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,
No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND FANCY ARTICLES.
No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeroyes Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to
Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market. Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern. Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

REMOVAL.
PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 58 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

THE JACKSON WREATH;
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

CONTENTS.
Biography of General Jackson. By Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.
Coronation. By Dr. M'Henry.
A Dirge to the Memory of Mrs. Jackson.

PLATES.
1. PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON.
2. TITLE PAGE, containing the U. STATES ARMS.
3. The GOLDEN WREATH, (PRINTED IN GOLD.)
4. The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS.
5. VIEW of THE HERMITAGE.
6. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
7. JACKSON GRAND MARCH & QUICK STEP.
8. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, and for sale at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 65 Arcade. JACOB MAAS. feb. 14—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to. JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

THE TEETH.
Pressure and Tartar destroy the Teeth.

THE operation of Plugging with gold or silver, before the Teeth become tender, is truly important.

No pain is given in saving the Teeth, *if timely application be made.*

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the nearest to human Teeth of any yet discovered. Charges moderate—advice gratis. Office, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth ache, approved by the London Medical Society jan. 24—3m

FURNITURE.
RICHARD POWELL,
No. 194 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, of the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST, on the 19th inst. a Gold Double Cased Carped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN W